The New-York Times.

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FROM RICHMOND AND VICINITY.

The Strength of the Rebel Army Prior to the Late Battles, About 220,000.

HEAVY REINFORCEMENTS RECEIVED.

Beauregard in Richmond Sick.

Fort Darling Strengthened and Supported by a Division of Soldiers.

JACKSON GONE TO THE VALLEY AGAIN.

Rebel Estimates of the Strength of McClellan's Army.

JEFF. DAVIS' CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 14.

The *American*, of this afternoon, says:

"We learn from Mr. WM. AIREY, of this city, who escaped from Richmond on Tuesday last, that the rebel troops in and around the city prior to the recent battles were estimated at from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburgh had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, which were said to be from the coast, but our informant could not ascertain whether any portion of them were of BEAUREGARD'S army. They arrived by railroad, and were marched during the night toward Hanover Court-house. Gen. BEAUREGARD had been in Richmond several weeks, suffering from a severe attack of fever, and was still at the Spotswood House, confined to his room, when Mr. AIREY left.

Gens. MCCALL and REYNOLDS are neither of them wounded. After remaining a day at the Spotswood House, they were taken to the officers' prison.

A gunboat on the plan of the *Merrimac*, though much smaller, is rapidly approaching completion at Richmond, though great difficulty is experienced in obtaining iron for her armor.

The obstructions in the James River were considerably weakened by the recent freshets. One of the sunken vessels had so swung around that the *Teaser* was able to pass through, and was soon afterwards captured.

Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, and the batteries are iron-clad. A whole division of the army had crossed the James River on a pontoon bridge to assist in its defence against any land force.

The bridges destroyed by Gen. MCCLELLAN in the vicinity of Hanover Court-house have not been reconstructed.

The forces of Gen. JACKSON had moved off, it was thought, toward Fredericksburgh, and it was said would again strike a blow in the valley.

The Maryland rebel regiments with him, under Gens. LOWE and BRADLEY JOHNSON, had suffered terribly in the fights with FREMONT and SHIELDS. BRADLEY JOHNSON'S Regiment had been cut down from 700 to 200 effective men.

The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy MCCLELLAN'S Army, and those who had previously sent their families away were bringing them back again. The Union men were, however, confident of the final capture of the city.

The cannon captured during the recent battles were all brought into Richmond, numbering about twenty-three pieces, some of them howitzers and three army rifled guns. They were all light pieces, and, with the exception of the howitzers and one English gun, were sent to the foundry to be recast, the rebels having no shells to fit rifled cannon. Not a single siege piece had been captured, and much surprise was expressed that MCCLELLAN had succeeded in carrying them all off.

The failing back of the rebel army toward Richmond had caused considerable dissatisfaction, as it was given out that Gen. MCCLELLAN would be attacked in his present position."

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 14.

The *Bulletin* of this city has copies of the Richmond *Inquirer*, of the 9th, and of the Petersburgh *Express* of the 10th inst.

MOBILE, Tuesday, July 8.

Passengers by the flag of truce steamer *Natchez*, from New-Orleans, report that Baton Rouge has been recaptured by the rebel General VAN DORN, and that he has taken fifteen hundred National prisoners.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 9.

Ten thousand Yankees reached Warrenton yesterday.

The Petersburgh *Express* says that Gen. MCCLELLAN has a hundred thousand men.

PROCLAMATION BY JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 8th gives the following address of JEFF. DAVIS to his men. It has already been mentioned by telegraph.

To the Army in Eastern Virginia:

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which, under the favor of Divine Providence, you have lately won, and, as the President of the Confederate States, do heartily tender to you the thanks of the country, whose just cause you have so skilfully and heroically served. Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and in the material of war, closely beleagured your capital, and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest; you marched to attack the enemy in his intrenchments; with well-directed movements and death-defying valor you charged upon him in his strong positions, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, despite his reinforcements, compelled him to seek shelter under the cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, cowering before the army so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation.

The fortitude with which you have borne toil and privation, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize you and to bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you, that you have "done enough for glory;" but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims from you yet further effort. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your future efficiency; your one grand object being to drive the invader from your soil, and, carrying your standards beyond the outer boundaries of the Confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition of your birthright, community, independence.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 8.

On Saturday afternoon the following prisoners were brought into Petersburgh, who stated that they had stolen small boats and deserted across the river, desiring to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy:

Benjamin Lucas, First Excelsior, Sickles' Brigade; Samuel Hammond, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania; Wm. Rowland, Seventy-first Pennsylvania; Wm. Carlisle, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; Semuel C. Snyder, One Hundredth Pennsylvania; G. L. Curtis, Fifth Vermont; B. C. Basbauld, Forty-ninth New-York.

These men say that there is great dissatisfaction in the Yankee army, and a great disposition to desert. They know that MCCLELLAN had been reinforced, and that he has no idea of surrendering. He declares it is his intention "to fight on, fight ever."

Two hundred wounded Federal soldiers were brought to the city yesterday in ambulances, from a place called Haxall's Landing, on James River, and were lodged in the Confederate States Hospital. Many of them were wounded desperately, and can hardly hope to recover, while a number have lost either a leg or an arm, and in some individual instances both. Several hundred more in like condition, will be brought in to-day. The following wounded officers were in the batch that arrived yesterday, viz.:

Capt. S. J. Thompson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts; Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Co. H, 44th New-York; Lieut. C. A. Jones, Co. F, 1st United States Sharpshooters; Capt. Charles Brestle, Co. C, 7th New-York; Lieut. James Brown, Co. A, 62d Pennsylvania; Capt. J. Pullard, Co. E, 5th Michigan; Lieut. Lang, Co. E, 7th New-York; David Prime, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Lieut. Robert Allen, Jr., United States Cavalry.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Tuesday says that the number of Yankee prisoners in confinement in that city on Friday, the 4th inst., was 4,600, including the wounded. They were confined as follows:

In LIBBY'S buildings' 1,466 well and 637 wounded.
In GRANGER and PALMER'S factories, about 1,450.
In BARRET'S factory, on Main-street, about 1,268.
The Yankee officers are all in one building on Eighteenth, between Main and Cary streets.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Thursday, publishes a letter from the James River, dated on July 4, giving a list of the steamers and transports at Harrison's Landing, enumerating twenty-one large steamers and seventy tug-boats. The latter concludes by estimating the reinforcements that had arrived at from 15,000 to 20,000, and thinks they were a portion of BURNSIDE'S troops.

GEN. MAGRUDER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has, by a general order of Gen. JOHNSTON, been relieved from duty with this army, that he "may obey the instructions of the Government" in a new field of a distant military department. He had command of the centre during the recent battles. In his farewell to his troops he says:

"Having been called by the order of the Government to a distant and important command, to which orders obedience cannot longer be delayed, Major-Gen. MAGRUDER takes leave of the troops under his command with the deepest regret, and assures the officers and men that his sympathies and best wishes will be with them wherever their destinies may lead."

There are intimations in some of the papers of a prominent General having failed to perform the duties assigned to him, which, doubtless, allude to Gen. MAGRUDER.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

Arrival of the Transport Haze, from Harrison's Landing.

The steam transport *Haze*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's Bar, the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, whence she sailed on Friday afternoon last. She arrived at Harrison's Bar on the 5th inst., and remained nearly a week. She took out a large cargo of war material, including ordnance and rifles, and sixty tons of fixed ammunition.

The Federal fleet in James River comprises an immense number of vessels. There are nearly six hundred transports and war steamers between Newport's News and Harrison's Bar, besides almost innumerable small craft—among which are one to two hundred canal boats. Including the armed vessels recently arrived, the gunboat fleet numbers twenty to twenty-five vessels.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S fleet of transports and war vessels was lying off Newport's News, near his encampment on the 11th, when the *Haze* passed. The men were all under tents; but their situation was such that they could be embarked at a few hours' notice. It was the prevailing opinion that under the orders of their gallant chief they would not long remain inactive.

Just before the *Haze* sailed Commodore WILKES arrived and assumed command. His flagship is the *Wachuset*.

The *Monitor* and *Galena* are among the vessels off Harrison's Bar.

Both the iron-clad vessels made a reconnoissance up the James about the middle of last week, but its result was not reported.

The National army occupies the bank of the James River for several miles, extending above as well as below Harrison's Bar, and the regular encampments reach one to two miles away, according to the nature of the ground. The amount of land nearly covered with tents is estimated at fifteen to twenty square miles. The old Harrison residence has been surmounted with two cupolas, and it is now used both as a hospital and as the headquarters of MCCLELLAN'S Signal Corps.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Kind Treatment of National Prisoners by the Rebels—Adventures of a Sutler, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12.

The mail boat *Nellie Baker* brought down, last evening, twenty-four rebel prisoners, who have been recently captured by our reconnoitering cavalry.

We learn by an officer of the Fifth Michigan Regiment, who is one of the one hundred and seven Union prisoners who came from the Baltimore Store Hospital yesterday, that the treatment they received from the rebel officers having charge of them while they were held captives, was universally kind and humane, and so different from what they had anticipated that it was actually surprising to themselves.

A Union sutler, who was at the White House at the time it was evacuated by our troops, deeming it not safe to take away his money, buried it in the ground. The sum amounted to some six thousand dollars. He subsequently went up on the flag-of-truce boat *John Tucker*, and made known his case to some rebel officers, who went with him and actually helped him to obtain his money, which he brought away with him.

At the Chesapeake Hospital there are about two hundred patients, over one hundred of whom are rebels. About one hundred rebels have died there within the last two months. Most of the patients now there have been there some six weeks, and are doing well. I send a list of their names, to-day, in part.

The two cool days we have had here has had a very favorable effect upon the sick, and the well have appreciated it.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here this afternoon.

The usual lights have been placed on the James River again.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 13.

Two of our military telegraph men, while upon their usual routine of line repairs and inspection, yesterday afternoon, captured a rebel cavalryman, who had been prowling about, and had even been inside our military camps at Hampton. These two repairers were unarmed, and, as the rebel drove past them, they jumped from their horses and caught his horse, at the same time telling him he was their prisoner. Although he was thoroughly armed, he made no attempt to use his weapons, and at once considered himself captured. He is a spy, and probably a valuable acquisition to the Rip Rap archives before this time.

The National gunboats have been shelling the woods to-day along the banks of the James River. Much of it was done in sight of the mail boat, and only one gun was fired from the shore by the rebels.

A schooner was seized at Harrison's Landing yesterday by Gen. MCCLELLAN, and was sent to Baltimore with all her cargo. She had liquors on board, and belonged to sutlers.

A skirmish took place at Williamsburgh on Friday between the National and rebel pickets, in which the former killed three and captured seven of the latter.

About two hundred laborers came down on the mail boat from the army last evening, on their way home to the North.

Gens. RICHARDSON and GORMAN are on a flying visit to Fort Monroe to-day, but return immediately to the army.

Hospitals are being rapidly constructed at Hampton for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, and in a short time thirteen acres of land will be covered with hospital buildings at that place. The locality is well selected, being on the narrow portion of the Peninsula, and between two beautiful streams of water, giving a fair breeze at most all hours of the day.

Three secession officers arrived here, last evening, from Harrison's, and have put up at the Hygeia Hotel. They were wounded and taken prisoners at Williamsburgh. They have their liberty and comfort to the extent the place affords. It is to be hoped that our men, now prisoners at Richmond and other localities fare as well. Their names are Col. FORNEY, of Alabama; Col. WILLIAMS, of Virginia, and Capt. MURPHY, of Alabama. They receive more than their share of attention from the ladies present, either from sympathy or curiosity, which, I am unable to say.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Arrival of the S. R. Spaulding—Removal of the Sick and Wounded—The Rebel Batteries.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. ATKINS, of the United States Sanitary Commission, from New-York yesterday morning, arrived here at noon to-day, having made a rapid and very satisfactory run. She will remain here to receive on board her complement of sick and wounded, now hourly expected from up the river. Thus far, to-day, no steamer from above has come down. As there are still a large number of sick and disabled whose condition must require removal, and who have been expected down, it has been suggested that the hazard attending their transportation from Harrison's Bend, on account of the rebel batteries along the river, may have delayed their arrival. It now requires four or five gunboats, constantly, to convoy our mail and transport steamers, as they go and come daily by the narrow, and other suspicious places, near and below the landing. The proceedings of the rebels in the James River strongly reminds one of their doings on the Potomac at Aquia Creek, Matthias Point, &c., last year. It is apparent that they do not mean to subject themselves to the power of our gunboats by locating themselves or building batteries. On the contrary, they evidently mean to move swiftly from place to place, on both sides of the river, and thus give us all the trouble possible in keeping up communication with our base of operations. It is believed that Commodore WILKES will find a speedy remedy for this intolerable nuisance as soon as he arrives and assumes command of the flotilla of the James River. The *J. A. Warner* and steamer *Haze* came down together yesterday, and had a strong convoy of gunboats until they were supposed to be past all danger of attack.

Among the passengers who came down were some secesh prisoners, of miscellaneous stripe, who have been captured within a few days. They look in good condition, and seem to have had enough to eat and not very hard work. They say the negroes do *nearly all the intrenching and other hard work for them, while they lay off and keep cool for the fight.*.

One of them belonged to Stonewall JACKSON'S force, but he would reveal but little concerning the strength of his army, or other matters likely to be damaging to the rebel cause. One man had $60 in Confederate scrip, but would not part with it at any considerable discount. He "allowed" it was good whar he cum from, and answered his purpose as well as anything else. They are detained in the fort for orders. They are all well pleased, as they ought to be, with the kind treatment they receive.

Affairs generally are regarded here as satisfactory, though there is an urgent feeling prevalent for the hurrying forward of reinforcements. E. S.

THE CAPTURE OF MURFREESBORO.

The Rebels, Six Thousand Strong, Reported to be Marching on Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 14.

It was the Ninth instead of the Eleventh Michigan, which surrendered at Murfreesboro. The Eleventh Michigan arrived at the camp near Louisville Fair Ground yesterday noon, after an unsuccessful three days chase of MORGAN.

NASHVILLE, Monday, July 14.

Three members of HEWITT'S Battery, who escaped from Murfreesboro, report that their battery and the Third Minnesota surrendered. Col. DUFFIELD was mortally wounded. Gen. T. A. CRITTENDEN, of Indiana, is a prisoner.

An escaped prisoner reports the First, Second and Fourth Georgia, the First Kentucky Regiment and Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted infantry, under command of FORREST and WARNER, 6,000 in all, advancing on Nashville.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry and the Seventy-fourth Ohio arrived from Lebanon last night. Four regiments are coming from Huntsville. A convalescent camp of 150 of the Eleventh Michigan is still at Nashville, with camp equipage, &c.

MORGAN'S RAID IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 14.

The *Gazette* special, dated Lexington, says that Gen WARD assumed command last night. The city is under martial law. No man is to appear without a musket, under penalty of being shot down. Gen. WARD'S proclamation orders all the citizens of Fayette County to prepare forthwith for military duty.

The *Commercial* special, dated Frankfort, says that MORGAN, with less than 10,000 men, crossed the Kentucky River this morning, and moved north to Versailles, where now is a force sufficient for the protection of Frankfort and Lexington.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 14.

Since Saturday night the city has been greatly excited. A thousand rumors are afloat. Meetings have been held, and citizens in large numbers have volunteered for special service at Lexington. Over one hundred of the city police went, fully armed. Many citizens are yet anxious to go, but their services will not be accepted until further news from MORGAN is had.

The Charges Against Gen. Mitchel—What the General Says About Them.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 14, 1862.

The following correspondence was occasioned by the strange and mysterious charges put forth a few days since by the Louisville *Journal:*

Maj.-Gen. MITCHEL—*Dear Sir:* Your attention is hereby called to an extract from the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th inst. Those of us who know you personally, know that the charge is utterly false. The world needs only your denial, under your own signature. Yours, very truly,

B. F. CAMP, No. 116 Madison-avenue.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To Hon. B. F. Camp, No. 116 Madison-avenue, New-York:

I have your note of the 12th inst., calling my attention to an editorial in the Louisville *Journal* of the 10th inst., in which I am charged with conduct "not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity."

As there are no specifications to this charge, I can only pronounce it to be in the broadest sense unjust, unfounded, false and calumnious. I have never, in all my life, consciously done an injury to any human being. As to deeds of cruelty and guilt, my entire nature revolts at both; and my countrymen can never be persuaded that I have been guilty of either.

I demand the specifications, pronouncing the charges utterly and absolutely false. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. M. MITCHEL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS TO ADJOURN ON WEDNESDAY

A Bill from the President to Carry Out his Emancipation Policy.

Vote in the Senate to Make Western Virginia a State.

INCREASE IN THE TAX ON SUGAR.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Congress has fixed its day of adjournment—Wednesday—beyond recall. Every one is making preparations to leave.

ACTION OF THE BORDER STATE MEN.

There was a rumor this morning of a serious disagreement between the Border State men in regard to their response to the President. The fact is otherwise. There is a remarkable unanimity in their reply, which they were in caucus up to 12 M. to-day in preparing. It is believed it will satisfy the utmost demands of patriotism. There is nothing said to-day of a forthcoming proclamation of the President, and it is doubted if anything of the kind is intended. Probably no change in the conduct of affairs is intended except to add new strength and vigor to the armies

The Border State representatives met this afternoon after the House adjourned, to hear read the reply to the President prepared by their Committee. Various amendments and modifications were adopted, and the reply was recommitted to have the changes incorporated. The representatives meet finally in the morning. There are not over thirty representatives of the Border Slave States here, and all will unite in reply to the President, except probably four.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—DRAFT OF AN EMANCIPATION BILL.

The following Message from the President was delivered to Congress to-day:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Herewith is the draft of the bill to compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, the passage of which, substantially as presented, I respectfully and earnestly recommend. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that any State shall have lawfully abolished Slavery within and throughout such State, either immediately or gradually, it shall be the duty of the President, assisted by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and deliver to each State an amount of six per cent. interest bearing bonds of the United States equal to the aggregate value at — dollars per head of all the slaves within such State as reported by the census of one thousand eight hundred and sixty; the whole amount for any one State to be delivered at once, if the abolishment be immediate, or in equal annual installments if it be gradual, interest to begin running on each bond at the time of delivery, and not before.

And be it further enacted, That if any State having so received any such bonds shall at any time afterwards, by law, reintroduce or tolerate Slavery within its limits, contrary to the act of abolishment upon which such bonds shall have been received, said bonds so received by said State shall at once be null and void, in whomsoever hands they may be, and such State shall refund to the United States all interest which may have been paid on such bonds.

The House Select Committee on Emancipation in the Border States will probably report on the subject to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON EMANCIPATION.

Washington was in quite a feverish state, this morning, on learning that the President had sent to Congress a special message on emancipation. The anxiety subsided suddenly when his message submitting a bill was read.

THE ADDITIONAL TAX ON SUGAR.

The following is a copy of the bill passed by the House to-day, "imposing an additional tax on sugar produced in the United States:"

Be it enacted, &c., that in addition to the duties imposed by the act entitled an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and pay interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, on all brown, Muscovado or clarified sugars produced directly from the sugar cane, there shall be levied, collected and paid, under the provisions of said act, upon all such sugars produced in the United States, a duty of one cent per pound, and such additional duty, and the duty specified in the act aforesaid shall be levied, collected and paid on all such sugars, not manufactured for consumption in the family of the producer in the hands of the producer or manufacturer thereof on the day of the approval of this act by the President, provided that within States, or parts of States declared to be in insurrection, the said duties may be collected in such manner and by such officers as the President may direct, until the insurrection so declared shall close or have been suppressed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted that the provisions of this act shall not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.

The Committee of Ways and Means has a recommendation before them, urging the necessity of Congressional legislation to relieve the specie market. No official action of the Committee has been taken upon the subject, but it is known that some of the members are opposed to the project, preferring to leave the matter to cure itself. Others are in favor of issuing two and a half dollar Treasury Notes.

GEN. MITCHEL.

Papers have reached Washington from Huntsville, making accusations against Gen. MITCHEL of the most serious character. They will go before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

GEN. BUELL.

The attempt to involve Gen. BUELL'S name in the charges against Gen. MITCHEL is a flagrant injustice to the former. No man is less likely to let personal feeling interfere in the discharge of his duties as a just and honorable soldier than Gen. BUELL. Besides, what is conclusive in the present case, the charges against MITCHEL do not come from military sources, but are made by citizens and civilians, and cover a period long previous to BUELL'S advent near MITCHEL'S headquarters. Gen. MITCHEL has abundant popular sympathy, in Washington as elsewhere, and should not need to be shielded by any side issues at BUELL'S or any other officer's expense.

OPERATIONS ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

The Navy Department has received dispatches, stating that Lieut. Commanding, BRAINE, recently picked up at sea in an open boat eight contrabands from Little River Inlet, South Carolina, from whom information was obtained that two schooners were preparing to run the blockade, laden with cotton and turpentine, and that the cargo was already in the warehouse near the wharf, ready for shipment. Capt. GLEASON ordered an expedition fitted out, consisting of an armed boat from each vessel, commanded by Lieuts. BRAINE and BRUCE. The town was found deserted. The schooner at the wharf was not considered worth the trouble of bringing away. They found at the wharf and warehouses two hundred barrels of turpentine, sixty bales of cotton, and fifty-three barrels of resin, the whole of which was destroyed by fire, valued at about $50,000.

THE TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY RAIDS.

The raids in Tennessee and Kentucky are not regarded as formidable or threatening. The Union forces in those States are ample to suppress demonstrations many times stronger, and these will be promptly suppressed. Their sole object is to create a momentary diversion, and prevent the concentration of any part of our Western armies against Richmond. The trick to relieve Richmond will not succeed.

THE CASE OF SENATOR SIMMONS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have not yet decided whether jobbery by a Senator is criminal, or disreputable even, and Mr. SIMMONS will retire from the Senate as good as his fellows literally, no doubt, as well as inferentially.

THE TEAZER.

The rebel gunboat *Teazer*, captured on the James River, arrived here to-day, in convoy of the *Baltimore*. She will probably be put in immediate repair for service. Two small schooners, prizes, arrived in company.

A TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The project of a treaty with Mexico, providing for a loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic, was briefly discussed by the Senate, in Executive session, on Saturday night, and then laid on the table.

MEDICAL ORDERS DISOBEYED.

A few days ago seventeen hundred sick and wounded men were taken from Yorktown to Rhode Island against the positive orders of Surgeon-General HAMMOND. He has sent a Medical Inspector to inquire into all the facts of the case and report, as no hospital accommodations had been provided, and the men are now suffering.

FROM SAN JUAN.

The Department of State has been informed by our Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, that the regulations regarding the Custom-house of that island have been modified, as follows:

Either National or foreign vessels, entering them with a cargo, of whatever nature it may be, will have to pay, besides the port charges, tonnage dues on the measurement expressed in their register, as designated in the tariff.

REDUCTION OF MILEAGE.

The House bravely put itself on the record to-day, two to one, in favor of reducing Congressional mileage fifty per cent., and then filibustered and strangled the measure by Parliamentary tricks.

WESTERN VIRGINIA A STATE.

The Senate added Western Virginia as a State to-day. Senator POWELL gave many strong reasons against the measure. It will not probably pass the House this session.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt bill is overboard till next December.

LATE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate is in session late to-night, probably confirming Brigadiers.

CORRECTION.

I was made to say on Saturday, that Gen. ISAIAH SEYMOUR had been appointed to the command of Gen. MCCALL'S Division. It was of course Gen. TAUMAN SEYMOUR, a name that no one who remembers Fort Sumter should ever forget.

GONE TO RAISE TROOPS.

Col. FRANK BLAIR, Jr., has left Washington for Missouri, to proceed at once to the work of raising a brigade.

ARMY ORDERS.

The Medical Inspector-General and Medical Inspectors, are ordered to report in person, without delay, to the Surgeon-General.

Col. W. R. LEE, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, will report in person to the Governor of Massachusetts, to assist in raising new regiments of volunteers, until his health is sufficiently restored to enable him to join his regiment.

The resignation of Capt. CHARLES SHIELDS, Assistant-Quartermaster of Volunteers, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 1, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons SAMUEL ADAMS, ROBERT B. CRUICE and E. D. E. W. BENMAN, and Acting Assistant Surgeon THOS. MCMILLAN, will report in person, without delay, to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, for duty.

First Lieut. JUSTINE DIMMICK, First Artillery, will report in person to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, for service with one of the batteries of the Army of the Potomac.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander HENRY FRENCH has been ordered to the command of the *Saleago*.

Lieut. ALEXANDER MURRAY has been ordered to the command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following:

First Lieut. WILLIAM A. GORDON, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with rank of Captain, in the volunteer service.

HORACE A. LERNEY, Additional Paymaster in the volunteer service.

Brig.-Gen. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of United States Volunteers, to be Major-General of Volunteers, to date from July 4, 1862.

CHARLES W. RAND, of California, to be Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of California, in place of WM. RABB.

Brig.-Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER to be Brevet Major-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.

Col. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, of the Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. ERASMUS D. KEYES, Eleventh Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Col. FITZ JOHN PORTER, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of the Chickahominy Virginia.

Brig.-Gen. ERWIN V. SUMNER, United States Army
Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN, United States Volunteers, Brig.-Gen. ERASMUS D. KEYES, United States Volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, United States Volunteers to be Major-Generals of Volunteers to date from July 4, 1862.

SAMUEL S. SMOOT, of Minnesota, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, in the Volunteer service.

CHARLES E. WENDT, of Wisconsin, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain, in the volunteer force.

Sergeant-Major THOMAS E. COLLINS, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Infantry.

W. H. H. CRANDALL, of Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Capt. JOHN POPE, of the Topographical Engineers, and Major-General of Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the United States Army, *vice* Gen. WOOL.

WM. H. MARTIN, Assistant-Quartermaster, with the rank of Captaincy.

EDGAR C. NAPLES, of Delaware, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

JOHN JAMESON, of Maryland, to be Military Storekeeper in the Ordnance Department.

WM. L. PALMER, of New-York, to be Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of Captain.

Lieut. CHARLES E. RUSS, of the New-York Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Col. WM. B. FRANKLIN, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier General by brevet, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle before Richmond.

Capt. ROBERT O. SELFRIDGE to be Assistant Adjutant of Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

First Lieut. JOSIAH H. KELLOGG, of the First Cavalry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. JOHN A. DARLING, of the Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. HENRY F. BROWNSON, of the Third Artillery, to be First Lieutenant.

Assistant Surgeons JOHN MOORE, ANDREW A. SMITH, RICHARD H. ALEXANDER and JOSEPH R. SMITH, to be Surgeons.

[*See Fifth Page for Proceedings of Congress.*]

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Prompt Response of the Green Mountain State.

The Ninth Vermont Regiment to Reach This City To-morrow

Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Military Agent of the State of Vermont, yesterday received a telegram from the Governor of Vermont, informing him that the Ninth Vermont Regiment, raised in pursuance of the new call by the Government, was about proceeding to the seat of war. This regiment is commanded by Col. GEORGE J. STONNARD, of St. Albans, and will arrive here to-morrow morning. Col. HOWE made immediate arrangements for their proper reception, and our citizens will see that this, the first regiment of the new levy to march through our City, will meet with a cordial greeting.

At 2 o'clock to-day the Sons of Vermont hold a meeting at the rooms of the New-England Association, in order to complete arrangements for giving the Ninth a right cordial welcome. It is understood that Secretary STANTON has removed the prohibition against publishing the movements of regiments through the City, consequently the TIMES will be enabled to chronicle the arrival, departure, and transit of this regiment through the City.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

IMPROVED OFFICIAL REGULATIONS—INCREASE IN ENLISTMENTS.

There was a brisker business done at the recruiting offices yesterday than on any day since the issue of the President's requisition. At the office in White street some 120 persons were enrolled, and officers at various stations throughout the City all declared that they had received from first-class men an encouraging number of promises to enroll within the week.

The men who are coming forward are far superior, on the average, to those who have filled up the regiments that went from the State last Winter. They are mainly men who seem to be acting, not from impulse, or necessity, or in the belief that they will have an easy time of it, but from conscientious motives of patriotism; volunteering freely, under a full comprehension of the serious nature of the work they will have to do, and with the determination, by thus volunteering, to, if possible, end the struggle quickly and effectually.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the prospects of raising the three hundred thousand troops demanded by the country is all the more pleasing from the fact, that recruiting languished seriously for two or three days after the issue of New-York State Military Orders No. 53. Either those orders are now better understood, or the public has made up its mind not to let the ambiguous phrasing of them damp that energy and enthusiasm which, in a crisis like the present, can alone supply the nation's need. Whatever the cause may be, there seems to have suddenly sprung up a determination to prevent any excuse on the part of the authorities for a resort to drafting, and, if the volunteer movement continues to multiply enlistments in the way it has done since last Thursday, very little fear may be entertained, in these parts, of a conscription; the Presidential requisition will be satisfied by them, of whom it is said, that one is equal to two who have been "pressed."

Reports from all parts of the State show that this improved condition of affairs is not confined to the City. In the rural districts something like the ardor which animated the population of the entire North a year ago is beginning to be displayed. The plough-handle is being dropped for the musket, the reaping-hook is transformed into the sabre. On all sides there is evidence of a second grand uprising that shall prove more universal and more overwhelming than the first. It is the province of New-York to be foremost in the new demonstration, and there is every reason to believe she will not evade the responsibility which her position as the Empire State devolves upon her.

To facilitate the efforts of those who are working in the good cause, sundry details of organization have been perfected at headquarters, so that many obstacles which have heretofore impeded the exertions of company and regimental commanders are removed. Amongst other excellent reforms should be specially mentioned the appointment of Deputy Quartermasters to the various Camps of Instruction, who are empowered to deliver clothing and equipments, furnish transportation, and in every way they can promote the speedy preparation of the men for actual service. Officers will not now be compelled to waste valuable time in useless delay at the Quartermaster-General's depôt, but can have what they require given out to them with readiness and punctuality.

The Senatorial District Committees, appointed by the Governor, have mostly met in council to devise ways and means for the rapid completion of the several regiments which their constituencies are called upon to furnish. They have received an immense number of applications for colonelcies, lieutenant-colonelcies, majorities and the various grades of the line. Of course they cannot decide on the merits of candidates without consideration; but at the earliest possible moment they will make the best selections they can. The knowledge of whom are to be the new leaders will (if the selections are judicious ones) give increased impetus to the current of popular enthusiasm.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE

Recruiting for this Brigade is going on rapidly. Already between eight and nine hundred are encamped at Camp Edwards, Pierrepont, East New-York. The regiment most in advance is the Hillhouse Light Infantry, having the following officers already mustered into the service: P. J. C. CLAASSEN, Colonel Commanding; CHAS. E. PRESCOTT, Lieutenant-Colonel; DAVID A. BOKEE, Adjutant; VICTOR E. STEIGER, Quartermaster.

In consequence of the pernicious practice some officers have, after having raised a number of men, of selling them to the highest bidder, Gen. SPINOLA has promulgated the following order with the view of putting a stop to it. No doubt it will have the desired effect:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE,
LAFAYETTE HALL, No. 595 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Saturday, July 12, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.—The following order is hereby for the information and warning of all concerned promulgated. THOMAS BROWNE, recruiting at No. 72 Lispenard-street, having upon his own written request been attached to this Brigade, and he having drawn transportation in cash for more men than he, the said BROWNE, certified upon honor, he had and did transport to camp, and having contrary to standing and specified orders, taken his men out of camp, and showing in other respects insubordination prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and the said BROWNE having been ordered in writing by the General-Commanding, to report in person to these Headquarters, there and then to give such explanation as he might have, but his explanations not being satisfactory, therefore his, the said THOS. BROWNE'S authority to enroll volunteers for the Empire Brigade is hereby "revoked." By command of

(Official.) F. B. SPINOLA,
Brigadier-General Commanding Empire Brigade.
P. J. CLAASSEN, Colonel and Acting-Inspector-General Empire Brigade.

THE STANTON LEGION.

Fifteen recruiting offices belonging to this regiment, Col. ALLEN, are now opened in this City, all of which have been highly successful in the enrollment of recruits. The camp is situated at New-Dorp, Staten Island, where the men are sent immediately on being mustered into service.

BOSTON AND THE NEW CALL.

BOSTON, Monday, July 14.

An order appropriating $300,000 from the city treasury, to be expended in the payment of bounties, ($100 to each volunteer,) and other expenses in raising the city's quota of volunteers, under the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, was passed this afternoon by both branches of the City Government.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the City of New-York.

The American Question in Parliament.

Another Official Declaration Against Intervention.

CURIOUS SPEECH BY LORD BROUGHAM.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

General Continental and Commercial News.

The screw steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. PARIS, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 2d, and from Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived here yesterday.

The general outline of her news was forwarded imperfectly from Cape Race.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from its correspondent at New-York, dated 21st inst., and in a leader on American affairs says:

"Four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory; a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, and yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated that the Federals can only effect their purpose by a campaign more gigantic, by an expenditure far more lavish, than that of the past two months. What becomes of the famous Declaration of Independence, of the theory that Government derives its power from the consent of the governed. The North now talks of conquest, confiscation and military glories with all the readiness of an Austrian commandant, but unless the North can see that the only policy that is agreeable to wisdom and justice, is to let the South go peaceably, it must bring evils on itself, on us, and on every European Power."

The Duke of Cambridge received Prince NAPOLEON and party at dinner last evening.

The Viceroy of Egypt was entertained last night at a grand banquet, by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The total number of European reinforcements to be dispatched to India is 82 officers and 4,502 men of all ranks.

Two of the Calcutta missing ships, the *Arethusa* and *Nugget*, have been posted at LLOYD'S in the usual form for settlement of all claims of insurance on the underwriters.

The *Rosario* steam sloop-of-war left Shearness, yesterday, for the coast of Scotland, to protect the fisheries.

The London *Times*, in an article on the future supply of cotton, says if all has not been done which should have been done, in order to meet the threatened falling off of the supply of cotton, it is itself, and not government, that the manufacturing interest should charge, and should look for the remedy.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, 1st of July, writes;

The scrap of news from Mexico in yesterday's *Moniteur* will hardly satisfy people who have wondered at its long silence. The disapprobation of the Imperial policy expressed openly here is, it would appear, shared by the French in Mexico. I have seen a letter from a gallant officer of the expedition which expresses the same sentiment, and which is probably but the echo of what is current in the camp. The letter is dated Orizaba, the 21st of May, and I extract this passage from it:

"Our campaign has been very unfortunate in its commencement. We suffer greatly both for the sake of France and for the Emperor, engaged as they are in such a wretched business. The policy of the Emperor cannot but be seriously damaged, seeing how he has been so grossly deceived by men like ALMONTE and SALIGNY, who did not merit the confidence reposed in them. What is said of them may not be published, but these men are very culpable."

Another letter from the army, dated "Chiquivitz," (Chiquihuilo?) the 26th, says:

"Our troops have just forced the passage of Chiquivitz, by which they have reëstablished the communications with Vera Cruz. Gen. ALLEIS (Mexican) defended the passage with 2,000 men. It was a battalion of the Second Regiment Zouaves, commanded by Count MORAUD, that forced this passage. Our men have cut their way through brushwood and forests, having at every instant side by side with them jaguars, serpents, and other such animals. By unexampled good luck we had no loss in killed."

A postcript, dated the 28th, says: "The Second Regiment of Zouaves remain to occupy Chiquivitz."

The marriage of the Princess ALICE to Prince LOUIS of Hesse, took place at Osborne on the 1st inst. The ceremony took place in the drawing-room in as quiet a manner as possible. The Queen, attired in deep mourning and surrounded by her four sons, was present. The bride was given away by her uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha. After the ceremony the Queen retired and the distinguished guests, to the number of about seventy, partook of a *dejeuner* and then departed for London. The royal pair proceeded to St. Clare, near Ryde, for the honeymoon.

The annual competition in rifle-shooting, under the auspices of the "National Rifle Association," commenced at Wimbledon on the 1st inst. Many interesting contests were on the cards, including that between ten members of the House of Lords and a corresponding number of Representatives of the House of Commons.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says that the disapprobation of the Imperial policy in Mexico was openly expressed in Paris, and he quotes correspondence from the French in Mexico to show that the same feeling prevailed there.

The accounts of the Corn crops in France are more favorable, but a general feeling prevailed that the harvest will not be as productive as was expected a short time ago. It was not expected, however, to fall short of an ordinary year.

The Paris Corn market was quiet, and some descriptions of Wheat were a little cheaper. Flour was dull.

The Paris Bourse was quiet. Rentes on the 1st closed at 68.35.

The official report of Gen. LORENCEZ of his proceedings in Mexico, dated Orizaba, May 22, is at length published. It gives the details of the attack on Guadaloupe by the French on the 5th of May. It states that the fire of the enemy's artillery was very brisk, and well directed. Gen. LORENCEZ was deceived as to the importance of the fortification of the place which was represented to him as an unimportant work. The vigor and courage of the French troops were admirable. They were, however, obliged to retreat. "Our losses," says the General, "were 15 officers killed, and 20 wounded: 162 rank and file killed, and 285 wounded. Information received gives the loss of the enemy at 1,000. I waited on the plateau of Amozoc until the 11th of May, for the Mexican allies whom I announced had the intention of joining us, but without effect, for on the morning of the 5th of May, Gen. ZOULOAGA made an arrangement with JUAREZ, engaging himself to hold the army of MARQUEZ in check while we were before Puebla. This dissipated our illusions. Our retreat was effected without interruption from the enemy.

Gen. LORENCEZ confirms the account published by the French journals of the affair of the 18th of May, in which the enemy, he states, lost a flag, one thousand two hundred prisoners, one hundred and fifty killed and two hundred and fifty wounded.

GARIBALDI was about to quit Palermo for Messina, and would afterward visit all the maritime establishments of Sicily.

The new military arrangements for the more effectual suppression of brigandage in Italy had been officially promulgated.

The Ex-Queen of Naples had set out for Marseilles on board a Spanish war vessel.

The Pope had recovered from his indisposition, and had assisted at Mass at St. Peter's.

The Belgian Minister of Justice had introduced a bill threatening great severity towards the public journals, and authorizing legal proceedings against correspondents of foreign papers.

The King of Portugal had closed the Cortes. His speech was politically unimportant. He said his marriage would soon take place, but did not name his intended consort.

The Paris papers of the 3d inst. publish the following, dated Ragusa, July 1. The Montenegrins have attacked DERVISH PASHA between Rubbia and Baguari, and forced him to retreat to Bigicia. The Turkish troops stationed at Trebigne have been sent to his assistance.

The Spanish Cortes were closed on the 2d inst. The report of the resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Anxiety in England—Mediation Postponed—Mr. Slidell with the Emperor—Lords Brougham and Palmerston on the War—Distress Increasing—Apprehensions of War with America—An Impressible Correspondent—Where are Reserves?—Abolition Sympathy in England—English Politics—Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.

The intensity of the feeling of anxiety respecting the progress of the war in America felt over England, and scarcely less in France, can hardly be less than that experienced in New-York. It is the one great, absorbing subject of conversation. John Bull even departs from his customary unsocial habits, and talks with his neighbor in a railway carriage or omnibus, on this dreadful war.

And he likes it less and less. He grows more and more impatient. He thinks that something ought to be done. If the Confederates are beaten—he never says rebels—he looks glum and speaks savagely. If the prospects of Gen. MCCLELLAN seem discouraging he is in good spirits. If there is news of some Southern success, he is delighted. The desire for intervention certainly increases.

As to the prospect, it depends upon the events of the present campaign. England cannot act alone, and her hands are tied by all her possessions, while things remain as at present. France is engaged in Mexico, and if the settlement of the Government of that country is to be the preliminary of American intervention, there is no hurry. Still, it is certain that the Confederates in London are looking hopefully to Paris, and it is said that Mr. SLIDELL, within a few days, has been accorded a long and confidential interview with the Emperor at the Hotel Persigny. Perhaps it was about the tobacco.

The nervous desire that something may be done breaks out every few days in Parliament. Last night Lord BROUGHAM rose in the House of Lords, and denounced the war bitterly, as he only can. He had been the friend of America—he had been called the partisan of JEFFERSON and the Attorney-General of MADISON; but all the evils and horrors of Slavery were not so bad as this war. He wanted it put a stop to—but how it was to be done his Lordship did not inform us. His speech was a scolding, which will increase the public feeling against the North, and lessen Abolition sympathy. In the House, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to an inquiry, said the Governments of England and France were most anxious to do something, but they could not see that the time had come for effectual interference. But the mere fact of the subject being brought up so often, shows the state of feeling. Lords and Commons are waiting for the great battle at Richmond. England and France are waiting.

The cotton famine and distress grow visibly. The stock at Liverpool dwindles day by day. Supply there is none, and prospect very little. All the talk about India, Egypt, Jamaica, or the Fiji Islands, is futile. The Government will not protect cotton culture, because it is committed to free trade; and capitalists will not embark in an enterprise which the end of the American war, by the submission of the South or otherwise, will ruin. So there is no help or hope. The war must be ended, or Lancashire must starve and England be ruined. It is my conviction that Parliament cannot put off the consideration of the crisis a month longer.

The London *Times*, in sending a poet to New-York as its regular correspondent, has furnished us with a sensitive barometer to public feeling there—the feeling, that is, of the class of people with whom he is likely to find his congenial society. A poet reflects the feeling around him. When the Secession sympathizers in New-York are in low spirits, we see it in the *Times'* letter. We know when they are rejoicing. A week ago the latest news left them in despair. The last steamer brought indications of reviving hope.

Some of the accounts by the last steamer, which brought New-York papers to the 17th of June, indicate a longer protraction of the siege of Richmond than previous advices had indicated. If they can be relied upon, the losses of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army have been severe, and his force can scarcely be sufficient for the work it is expected to accomplish. Where are the reserves of the American army? Losses by battles, and greater losses by sickness, are wasting the army, which is distributed over a vast area, while the Confederates concentrate for the defence of Richmond. I see no body of reserves from which fifty thousand men can be sent to insure success or repair disaster. Is it in accordance with military science to risk everything, or risk so much upon a single General or a single army corps? Nothing but success, which may disarm any criticism, can justify such tactics. One cannot help thinking of what would be the result if Gen. MCCLELLAN were driven out of the James River Valley, as Gen. BANKS was driven out of the Shenandoah. But these are useless speculations anywhere, and may seem ridiculous, written, as they may be, after the great event has been decided.

If the patriotic people of the North have been disappointed at the feeling of England about the war, none, probably, are so much so as the ultra Abolitionists. They expected sympathy from the well-known Abolition sentiment of England, but I doubt if there is any part of America, north of Mason and Dixon's, where they have less. The feeling of the influential classes here is eminently conservative. The Party of SUMNER and GREELEY has very little support, and that not of a kind to puff them up with vanity. The party that seeks to restore the Union and Constitution as they were before secession is respected, though there are not many who believe, even now, that it can ever be accomplished.

The state of politics here is one of simple stagnation. The Government is not strong enough to venture upon any bold action; the opposition is paralyzed by a want of unity among, or of confidence in its leaders; the financial condition is perplexing in the present and discouraging in prospective; the authorities are all at sea with the Navy, and all ashore with their fortifications, or, if you prefer, *vice versa*. If Lord Derby were enterprising, if DISRAELLI could inspire as much confidence in his integrity as admiration for his genius, if Mr. COWPER would pull in traces, if the prospect were pleasant for any administration, I should expect a change. As it is, PALMERSTON is the man for the crisis, when nothing is needed but a masterly inactivity, and a Micawberish waiting for something to turn up.

A word of Canada. This province, during the *Trent* excitement, was in high favor; but it has lost prestige. It is seen, by the emigration statistics, that in spite of the war and the prospect of high taxes, more emigrants go to the United States than to all the British colonies, while Canada receives a small proportion. When Canada was England's most important colony it was different. Now people talk more of Australia, British Columbia, New-Zealand, Tasmania and Port Natal, than of Canada. Were it not a matter of pride to protect a dependent province, and preserve the integrity of the Empire, you might absorb the few hundred thousand people north of you and welcome. Few here would miss, or care for Canada. It is not even an eligible country for emigrating governesses, for whom there is a fair to middling demand in other directions—it being understood that the amiable creatures shall stand ready to marry at the first eligible offer, to make sure of pupils.

MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

ANOTHER DECLARATION AGAINST INTERVENTION.

In the House of Commons on the 1st inst., Mr. HOPWOOD asked the First Lord of the Treasury, whether the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America.

Lord PALMERSTON said: I trust I need not inform the honorable member and the House that Her Majesty's Government are deeply sensible of the sufferings now existing in the cotton-manufacturing districts. We know that the privations in those districts are great, and also that those who suffer them have endured them with the most heroic fortitude and patience—[hear, hear]—thus doing the greatest possible credit to their understanding and intelligence. They know that the sufferings which they endure have not resulted from any bad legislation or misconduct on the part of the Government of the country. They know they are caused by circumstances in other countries over which we have no control. [Hear, hear.] Her Majesty's Government would be most happy if it were in their power to do anything which would be likely to afford relief to those unhappy classes of the population. *But I am sure the House will see that anything like interference with the war now going on would only aggravate still more the sufferings of those now under privation.* [Hear.] With respect to mediation and good offices, there is no doubt whatever that both Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Emperor of the French, would be delighted to avail themselves of any opportunity that appeared to offer a fair prospect that such a step would be attended with success. But in the present state of the contest, while the two parties seem animated with the most vehement anger and resentment against each other, I am afraid that any proposal of that kind would not be well timed, *and would be sure to meet with objection on both* sides. If, however, at any time, a different state of things should arise, and a fair opening for any step which would be likely to meet with the acquiescence of the two parties, it would not only be our duty to offer our services, but would afford us the greatest possible pleasure to do so. [Hear, hear.]

A Horrible Picture by Lord Brougham.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to call attention to the civil war now raging in America, in the horrors of which, according to information which he had received from persons who were most friendly to our kinsmen across the Atlantic, surpassed anything which had been made public. *It appeared that not only were thousands of men embattled on either side, and displaying a courage and a conduct which were above all commendation, but the war had taken root in every rank of life, and all the evils of a civil contest were experienced in their greatest intensity. The inhabitants of the same village were banded against each other, and neighboring farmers and proprietors daily armed themselves and went forth, not to fight in their armies, but to carry on a sort of private warfare, and to gratify their feelings of animosity or revenge.* In private families, where a difference of opinion as to the war prevailed, the most intense animosity existed, and was avowed almost without shame. He knew one instance of a respectable family in which the son said he hoped to hear of his father's death, because they had taken opposite sides. He threw out no imputation on the character of the American people. Proverbially, the corruption of the best was always worst, and a dispute among near relatives was always excessively bitter. But although the war might be explained, it could not be justified or even extenuated. *It was clear that neither the Government of France nor that of England could interfere in the quarrel.* [Hear, hear.] But at the same time every one was anxious that these horrors should cease, and those who most fervently cherished that desire were those who had always been most friendly to the Americans. For upward of sixty years he had been known as a warm advocate at all times of the American Government and the American people. Some might recollect that he was once called the partisan of JEFFERSON and the Attorney-General of MADISON. Others, too, who had uniformly taken the part of the Americans were now most cruelly shocked and disappointed by the present course of events. If the civil war continued they would be bound to admit that the worst stain on the American character was not domestic Slavery. The white men had suffered more in the war than ever did the negroes under the most cruel of their masters. The present strife was doing more mischief, creating more misery, and laying the foundation of more lasting animosity even than slavery. If the Americans would only listen to the voice of their true friends they would, if they regarded the continuance of their reputation in their country and of our affection toward them, see the absolute necessity of putting an end to this horrible war. He could not for his life believe that the good sense of those among the Americans who were better informed and capable of calm reflection, would not, sooner or later, be exerted to put a stop to this calamitous quarrel. [Hear, hear.]

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds continued extremely dull. CONSOLS closed on the 1st at 91⅝@91¾.

There was an average demand for discount at the Bank, and in the open market the inquiry was pretty active at 3 ₱ cent. for good bills.

Two Australian ships, with gold to the value of over £300,000, were reported in the channel.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, July 2—A. M.

COTTON—Prices continue to advance daily, and are now called 1⅛d.@2d. ₱ lb. over the official quotations of Friday last. Monday's business was about 20,000, and yesterday's, 15,000, the tone being a shade quieter, but as firm as ever. Of the above, speculators and exporters took 20,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The upward movement in prices still continues, and all articles are quoted higher. This, notwithstanding a better inquiry, restricts business. Manufacturers demand a very large advance.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather keeps unsettled. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour quiet but firm. Wheat less active, at the full rates of last week. Corn slow, and 3d. ₱ 480 lbs. cheaper. Mixed 28s.3d. White 32s.6d. @33s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork dull and nominal. Bacon less active at recent low quotations. Butter and Cheese dull and difficult to sell. Lard very dull at 39s.@42s. Tallow in fair demand at 42s.@45s.

PRODUCE—Ashes unchanged. Pearls, 33s. 9d. for old. Resin—sales of common at 18s. Spirits of Turpentine still rising; sales at 95s.@98s. Sugar unaltered. Nothing doing in Coffee. Rice quiet. Linseed Oil, 40s. 6d.@41s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged. SUGAR very quiet. COFFEE in good demand and firm. TEA quiet but firm. RICE fully as dear. TALLOW firm at 47s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE again considerably higher.; 106s. paid for American. LINSEED OIL 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d.

LATEST BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, July 3, 1862.
LONDON, Thursday, July 3, 1862.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* City article says the English funds opened yesterday with the heaviness that has prevailed for the past fortnight, but later in the day there was an improvement of ⅛, which was maintained to the close. There was scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank, although Friday is the 4th of the month. Under the circumstances the impression is gaining strength that after the issue of the dividends next Wednesday, the question of a return to the rate of 2½ ₱ cent. may have to be considered. In addition to the £310,000 of Australian gold announced yesterday, it is intimated that the *City of Washington*, from New-York, will bring £48,000—the greater part of which is probably for England. It is certain that the Peruvian Government intend to press the introduction of a new loan for about $2,000,000, and there seems no doubt that a further issue of Egyptian scrip for a sum equal to £800,000, will be proposed. The arrangements for the contemplated Portuguese loan are not yet definitely completed.

The speculation in Spanish certificates is described as involving an amount of intrigue and bad faith such as has rarely been brought to light, to forward gambling affairs of modern times. The next mail for the East will take £128,000 in silver for China, and about £600,000 in gold for Ceylon and India.

The *Daily News* City Article says the funds yesterday showed rather more readiness to respond to the favorable financial features of the moment, and an improvement of ⅛ ₱ cent. occurred. English Railway stocks were firmer in the afternoon, when a good effect was produced by the large increase in the weekly traffic of several of the principal lines, Lancashire and Yorkshire, however, continuing to form a marked exception. London and S. W. returns this week show an increase of £3,589; Great Western an increase of £5,830. The latest New-York telegrams reaching to evening of 21st ult., quote Exchange 117 to 118, and Gold 6⅝ ₱ cent. premium.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 3—7 A. M.

COTTON still dear; great demand, but little offering. Sales, probably from 10,000 to 20,000 bales. Imports, 445 bales; previously, 2,822 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thursday, July 3—7 A. M.

Opening prices: Consols, Money.....91⅜@91⅝
Consols, Account.....91⅜@92
New Threes.....91⅛@91¾

12 M.—Consols, 91⅞@92. Shares inactive. American and Canadian unchanged.

1 P. M.—Prices: Consols, Money.....91¾@91⅞
Consols, Account.....91⅞@92
New Threes.....91⅝@91¾

2¼ P. M.—Consols, Money.....91⅞@—
Consols, Account.....91⅞@92
New Threes.....91⅝@91¾

Errors in the Lists of Killed and Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your list of "Killed and Wounded," in this morning's paper, are one or two mistakes which you will please correct. In the list of the Sixty-first Regiment, Co. C, you have placed Sergeant CHARLES FULLER and private GEORGE JOYCE among the killed.

GEORGE JOYCE is now a patient in my ward, with a gunshot wound through the muscles of his right arm, doing well. He was shot while carrying the regimental colors in Tuesday's (July 2) battle. He was promoted to a sergeantcy on the field, but says if he cannot be a sergeant in Company C, he would rather remain a private there than be removed to another company. He saw Sergeant FULLER as late as July 4, the day on which he left on the *S. R. Spaulding*, and he was alive and well at that time. Full justice has not yet been done to the Sixty-first Regiment, which has participated in nearly every battle since the memorable one of Fair Oaks, where they lost Lieut.-Col. MASSEY and about 140 officers and men, killed wounded and missing, out of 320 who went into action. Company C lost both of its Lieutenants. In the last engagement, according to your report, their aggregate loss is 91, with their Surgeon is missing. Company C is from Madison and Chenango Counties mostly. Respectfully yours,

F. R. LYMAN, House Surgeon.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK,
Saturday, July 12, 1862.

EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

How the Money is Laid Out and Who Handles It.

On the 10th inst., in the House of Representatives, Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, made the following report in response to a resolution of inquiry moved by Hon. Mr. WALL, of New-York:

The Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, who were instructed by the House to "inquire into the probable cost of the Treasury building extension and Capitol extension, the manner in which the work is done and being executed, and whether the original designs are being carried out or not, and whether the several contracts pertaining thereto are being faithfully performed, and also whether the same objects cannot be attained with less expense to the Government, and also whether the officers of the Bureau of Construction are, in the judgment of the Committee, qualified to discharge the duties thereof properly, and whether they have done so or not, and that said Committee investigate and report to this House such facts in relation to the several matters referred to as they shall deem proper, and that they have power to send for persons and papers," report:

That in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them, they have given to the subjects named in the resolution, such attention as has been possible under the exacting demands of public business during this laborious session, and herewith report the testimony taken by them, and certain documents bearing upon the matters investigated. Many witnesses the committee desired to examine, it was impossible to obtain, they being scattered by the pending war. But the testimony procured has enabled us to report with confidence upon several questions submitted to us; and to the rest, if desired by the House, we will address ourselves on a future occasion.

From the testimony submitted to the House we think two things are painfully evident: First, that there is extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneys in constructing public buildings; second, that the buildings thus constructed, however strong and imposing to the inexperienced eye, lack the thoroughness and abiding strength that should characterize such structures; that while the Government is caused to pay out sums of money that should procure for it buildings of the most solid and durable character, ignorance or corruption, perhaps both, imposes upon it gaudy and expensive structures deficient in the most essential elements of excellence.

For evidence of the extravagant expenditures of public money under the Bureau of Construction as now and heretofore organized, we refer to the testimony in relation to the Charleston Custom-house and the Treasury Extension. A single item relating to the former will illustrate the system by which a building about one hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide from outside to outside of the columns, and carried some forty-five or fifty feet above the ground, entirely unfinished, roofless and bare, has already cost the Government over two millions of dollars, and half a million more asked for by the Acting Engineer, without any intimation that it will do anything more than continue the work." At Hastings, N. Y., EDWARD LEARNED & Co. carry on the business of quarrying and cutting marble. A contract was made with them for the marble of the Charleston Custom-house—a contract so indefinite and confused that any construction could be put upon it, even the style of architecture being misnamed and the material being changed from granite to marble after a previous contract had been made with the same parties. In January, 1861, after South Carolina had seceded, LEARNED & Co. notified the Treasury Department that they had certain material on hand, and claimed inspection and payment under a clause of the contract. Mr. CLARK, the acting engineer in charge, to whom the matter was referred by Secretary DIX, whose letter we herewith submit, went to Hastings and returned with a schedule of material there to the amount of $43,061 60, which he and Mr. YOUNG, the supervising architect, reported to be correct, and the sum of $32,296 20, or seventy-five per cent. on the whole amount, was paid out on it; that is to say, $28,382 70 in cash, and $3,913 50 allowed by the contractors for a previous over-payment. Mr. CLARK, in a letter to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, dated Feb. 12, 1861, states, as the result of "a careful *résumé* of his notes," after an official visit to the quarry, that he found "a large quantity of marble in every style of progress, from the rough block to the elaborate carved ornamental work, ready for shipment," and he thinks "its total value would *not much, if any, exceed* $100,000." Desirous to ascertain if this large quantity of marble was really at Hastings, the Committee sent there Mr. OERTLEY, the Government Computor, an officer in the Bureau of Construction, and Messrs. HAMILTON and CLASKEY, practical stone-cutters and architects. There was a perfect concurrence between these gentlemen upon their return. Their testimony shows that the marble on which LEARNED & Co. were paid at the rate of $43,061 60, the schedule of which will be found in the testimony of Mr. YOUNG, was worth at a fair market price from $9,000 to $12,000; that all the marble outside of the schedule, even at the rate of price named in it, could not exceed $10,000, and, as Mr. OERTLEY said, at a liberal market price, would be worth not more than $6,000. By the testimony of these gentlemen it seems that the Government, under the auspices of Messrs. CLARK and YOUNG, have been paying $5,785 93 for capitals that, cut in Italian marble, would not be worth more than $1,000 or $1,200; that upon the item of capitals alone, as shown particularly by Mr. HAMILTON, the Government pays $295.081 92 for what would cost at a fair market price $51,000, or an excess over the value of $244,081 93.

The exact responsibility of the enormous prices paid for these capitals is shown by the following extract from the testimony of Mr. YOUNG, the supervising architect. We do not hold the Secretary of the Treasury responsible for these extravagances, for he must rely upon the acting engineer and supervising architect for information as to the value of materials, and, also, as to the features of contracts made in their department, unless he continues in office incompetent or dishonest men after his attention is called to their true character.

Question—Who made the measurements, for the Custom-house at Charleston, of the marble now lying at Hastings?

Answer—I did.

Question—Did you make it from drawings, or from the materials?

Answer—From drawings.

Question—Who furnished those drawings?

Answer—The Treasury Department.

Question—What officer in the Treasury Department made them?

Answer—Myself and the engineer in charge.

Question—What amount of stone is now at Hastings ready to be moved?

Answer—The stones at Hastings now ready for shipment, are capitals of Corinthian columns and antæ of very elaborate detail and finish, wrought in strict accordance with full sized models furnished by the Treasury Department, and as per invoice are worth when delivered in Charleston, $43,061 60, upon which there has been paid $28,382 70, being seventy-five per cent. of their value when finally delivered at Charleston, as per terms of contract, less $3,913 50, an ascertained error in the account of March 20, 1857.

Question—Who made the report to you of the quality of material at Hastings for the Charleston Custom-house, which the Government has settled for?

Answer—Mr. CLARK, the engineer in charge.

By a reference to the schedule contained in the testimony of the same witness, it will be seen that the Government has paid for a piece of marble, for the mere rough stock, four feet nine and one-half inches by two feet and one-quarter inches and four feet nine and one-half inches, the sum of $650 07, and for the carving of it $1,572 19, and the piece when completed is not a capital, but only a piece of one. This expenditure, so vastly disproportionate, is attempted to be justified by the terms of the contract, but by the contract as quoted by himself, "for all carving or ornamental work such additional sums shall be paid as the superintending architect, or the only authorized agent of the first part, (the Secretary of the Treasury,) shall ascertain to be its fair cost, increased by fifteen per cent."

Admitting that the enormous price for stock is justified by the terms of the contract, and if so, the supervising architect should have warned the Secretary against such extortion upon the Government; yet it cannot be admitted that the "fair cost" of the labor upon a block, which at most was the third or half of a capital, is $500 more than the market value of an entire capital, stock, labor profit, and transportation.

The late day in the session in which this report is written precludes its being much more than an index to the testimony. But under this head of extravagant expenditures, the Committee call attention to the evidence relating to the prices paid for granite and work on the Treasury extension. Thus the contract was varied so as to have the antæ constructed of one piece instead of three, with mouldings at top and bottom, which carry cost to the whole, and make them cost the Government, per superficial foot, $12 40, or many times the cost in three pieces or in ashler work, while a frail, insecure structure is the consequence. By the terms of the contract it is the interest of the contractors to have the stones enlarged, while it is the interest of the Government to have them small, both as a matter of cost and strength. The antæ in three pieces would have cost $16,640, whilst they have cost $71,933 in one. The law of Congress required that the style of the old front of the Treasury on Fifteenth-street should be followed in ornamentation and otherwise; yet the whole of the west wing is a mass of expensive ornamentation, finding its parallel, probably, in no granite building in the world, but all adding to the profit of the contractors and the expense of the Government. Attention is called to the extravagant price paid to the contractors for the buttress caps of the south portico. There were four in the original design, but two are dispensed with. For these caps Mr. CLARK recommended to the Secretary, as shown by his testimony, the payment of $5,500 each, upon the ground that the Government was liable for $34,104 51 each, and he further represented that $5,500 was the lowest price bid for those caps by any bidder. Mr. OERTLEY, the Government computer, admits that the rule whereby said stones could be made to cost, under the contract, $34,104 51, is a monstrosity, and Mr. CLARK gravely used it as an argument for the allowance of $5,500, and also declares that that is the lowest bid by any person for them. Yet it appears from the schedule in Document No. 96, page 10, and Document No. 41, page 6, that EDWARD FAWKES bid for the *four* buttress stones $1,875, or $468 75 for one; so that the statement that $5,500 was the lowest bid was most remarkably incorrect. But by the same authority it will be seen that BEALS & DIXON, the contractors, bid less than that amount, as did several other bidders. As shown very clearly by Mr. CLASKEY, the true valuation of the buttress caps under BEALS & DIXON'S bid was $1,958 68, and that was a fair and liberal price.

The Committee hesitate to characterize this transaction. Perhaps a partial explanation may be found by reference to the pages of his own testimony, which relate the preparatory training he had for the business of engineering all the public works of the United States. We are fain to be charitable enough to believe that the explanation is to be there found for his action in both this matter and that at Hastings.

A great wrong is done to the Government and to bidders by the looseness in which proposals for Government work are advertised for. Thus, in the work for the Treasury extension, which will cost the Government, as now prosecuted, at least $4,000,000, if it does not reach $6,000,000, no schedule of quantities was given to accompany the proposals, and bidders were thus kept in the dark, while the *opportunity* was given to award the contract by any rule of construction the Bureau of Construction might give to it. That such a system *tends* to frauds no one can deny. We do not charge fraud in this instance, for we have not the evidence of it aside from the fact that we believe that BEALS & DIXON were not the lowest bidders by any fair construction of the bids. As to the manner of advertising for bids, we call attention to the following, from the testimony of Mr. OERTLEY, the Government Computor:

Question—Were you one of the computors who determined the quantities and values of the several bids in 1855?

Answer—I prepared estimates which, I think, were used in making out the award.

Question—Did you pass upon, and find BEALS & DIXON'S the lowest?

Answer—Yes.

Question—By your interpretation of the proposals and bids, did you find BEALS & DIXON'S the lowest?

Answer—The Superintendent decided the meaning of the proposals, and I had to follow his interpretation.

Question—Was there a schedule of quantities given to accompany the proposals?

Answer—There was not.

Question—Was it not necessary that there should be a schedule of quantities in order that bidders might bid understandingly?

Answer—In my opinion it was.

Question—Did not the publication of proposals without a schedule of quantities, give an opportunity to those who interpreted the proposals and bids, to vary the quantities so as to give the contract to any bidder they saw fit, by requiring larger or smaller stock?

Answer—Undoubtedly it did.

Question—Was it not the duty of the architect to publish such a schedule in order to prevent such favoritism?

Answer—I think it was.

Question—Who was the architect?

Answer—Mr. YOUNG.

A system of building and contracting thus carried on, does not need that the agents be dishonest to be ruinous to the principal. We can conceive of no excuse for the supervising architect for such neglect of obvious duty to his employer, the Government. By varying the sizes of stock after the bids were received, and by construing the terms of the bids, BEALS & DIXON were declared the lowest bidders, against EMERY and others, who were really lower bidders. If there is any doubt upon the point, we refer to the careful analysis by Mr. CLASKEY, and the public documents referred to.

Under the head of extravagance, if it did not more properly come under the head of incompetency, we might refer to the slate roof shown in the testimony to have been put on the Treasury extension, which proved to be an utter failure, and had to be taken off again. In justice to Mr. CLARK, we will state that he was a mere clerk at the time, and not engineer in charge; but it seems hard to understand how the supervising architect could allow the Government to be put to thousands of dollars of expense in so simple a matter as the slating of a roof, in the damage by the injured interior of the building, as well as the cost of another roof. Mr. CURTIS explains that the slate was laid without breaking the joints, and, of course, it leaked as soon as rain fell.

In the same category would come the expensive heating apparatus of the Treasury extension, which proved an entire failure, and has been abandoned, though the iron-perforated wash-board laid down for a mile or so through the rooms and passages still bears witness to the vagaries of the architect.

Perhaps a reference to the huge, unsightly gate-posts that obscure the view of the south front, and the swelled columns on the extension, when those of the original building are straight, might be mere criticism. The Government might excuse a want of taste, provided it got a strong durable building—a fit depository of its archives for the centuries. Upon this point your Committee are compelled reluctantly to report that, in their opinion, the vast sums which have been and are being invested in the Treasury extension are nearly thrown away; that a structure is being erected superficial in all pretensions to durability, and in violation of all safe or received rules of architecture. We are aware that the tall antaes or pilasters which stud the building; the slabs of granite between the antaes, set endwise, extending from the sill-course to the caps; and the wall face between the antaes or pilasters at the angles of the buildings—with two exceptions, made by setting a slab of granite endwise of the same length as the antae, (36 feet 6 inches,)—have an imposing effect, and it may be difficult to make a superficial observer understand how such vast masses of granite can make the building insecure; but the system of putting in these large stones for the benefit of a contractor, or for any other motive, is a fatal mistake. The finish at the sides, over, under and between the windows, simply butts against the antaes, making a *continuous vertical joint* from the base course to the facia of the architrave of the cornice, a height of full thirty-three feet. By this character of work all headers and binders are excluded from the walls, which prevents any bonding with the brick backing and the cross walls, and makes the whole unsubstantial. To illustrate by a simple figure: Had the work been done in ashlar, as it is in all the other public buildings, in the Merchants' Exchange, in New-York, &c., it would resemble the brick-work in a wall, where each brick laps on to and is held by its neighbor. As it is, each brick would exactly fit upon the one below and above it, with a vertical joint from bottom to top, and evidently insecure. The longer the antaes the more insecure the structure. The brick work behind is merely butted up to the granite; the granite cannot be bonded into the brick work, for its back is smooth, instead of projecting, as it should, at frequent points into the brick work. The antae in the old front on Fifteenth-street were in a number of pieces, and could thus be bonded into the wall; but they were not laid in ashlar work, as they should have been, and as is done in all structures designed for ponderousness and durability. The matter was at the time made the subject of Congressional inquiry, and an able report upon the subject was made by a Select Committee to the Twenty-fifth Congress. That report embraces the opinion of THOS. U. WALTER, Esq., of Philadelphia, an architect of great distinction, and Superintendent of the construction of the Girard College in that city. Referring to this matter, Mr. WALTER says:

"The second objection advanced is the weakness of the structure. My decided opinion in reference to this subject is, that all the outside walls are entirely too thin and too weak for so large a vaulted building as the one in question. These walls should have been at least three and a half feet thick, exclusively of the projection of the antae, (or pilasters, as they are commonly called,) instead of which they are only two feet three inches. And here permit me to remark that the strength which would have been derived from these antaes, had they been constructed according to the principles of stereotomy, is not only lost by the manner in which they have been built, but the walls which would have been too weak without them, are actually rendered weaker by their introduction. These antae, one of which occurs in every eleven feet around the building, should have been constructed in courses corresponding with those of the ashlar, so as to have formed a bond with it. But under existing circumstances, the whole bond of ashlar is cut off, from the bottom to the top of the building, on each side of every one of the antae, while the antae themselves afford little or no resistance to lateral pressure, being composed of large stones set on the end of each other, without a single cramp or tie to hold them to the ashlar, or a dowel to keep them in their places. We have, therefore, a straight joint on each side of every antae, extending its whole height, by which all the horizontal bond of the wall is destroyed, except that which is obtained from the filling in of the brick work, which is so reduced by the thickness of the ashlar as to afford but little strength."

If any member of this House has any doubts after the testimony produced by the Committee, and the authority cited, reference might be made to standard works of architecture; or he might be referred to the Patent-office or the Post-office extension, the Girard College, or the Merchants' Exchange, of New-York, where the anteas are in ashlar. By studying either of those buildings the observer can plainly discern why books of masonry require that such work shall be be bonded with headers, binders and stretchers, and how insecurity arises from a neglect of these rules.

The question arises, why the Government maintains a supervising architect to waste its treasure in the construction of expensive, insecure buildings—a person who never raises a voice of warning when a costly structure is erected upon architectural principles condemned by every canon of his craft? In matters of taste he might be excused for heresy; but where the questions

[illegible] Vincent Colyer has published the following [illegible] statement:

From the Independent, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

Mr. Vincent Colyer has published the following [illegible] statement:

To the Editor of the Tribune.

In accordance with the request of His Excellency Governor Sprague, I have published that I would establish the intention of His Excellency to establish schools for colored people in Newborn, N. C., [illegible] never intended to put in force the acts of Congress [illegible] olina; and that until he gets explicit instructions from the Government at Washington, D. C., he will not [illegible] interfere with any schools now [illegible] slaves to their masters. All of which I do with sincerity and high gratification, and for which humble gratitude to God.

VINCENT COLYER,
Superintendent of the Freedmen.

The information upon which we based our comments upon Gov. Stanly's course was not derived from Mr. Colyer, but from "E. S." of the New-York Tribune. We need not say that we know Edward Stanly will submit his thorough honor and integrity, nor his capacity to understand just what did take place. Mr. Stanly represented the affair as one, apparently, taking place in his own presence. However it might have been with Mr. Colyer, we shall not believe that there was any misunderstanding of Gov. Stanly, until Mr. Colyer acknowledges that he, too, misunderstood.

If Mr. Colyer's amiable feelings have led him to consent to an amicable arrangement with Gov. Stanly, by which the schools shall be kept open, and the Governor let off from his egregious blunder, we have no[illegible] to say. But we cannot expect the public to be so amiable, nor to see the wisdom of any such letter as he has published. Doubtless he believes that he misunderstood the Governor. We do not. It was a very plain and simple matter. The conversation [illegible] was circumstantial and precise. The Governor did mean to shut up the colored schools.

If Gov. Stanly has persuaded Mr. Colyer out of his own memory, and good judgment, we have no doubt that he has heartily enjoyed his dexterity and easy success. We only hope that he will find his secession friends half as tractable, and that his powers of persuasion may have a profitable occupation in the direction of rebels. Mr. Colyer may do very well among the poor colored folks, but he is no match for the white folks down there. They have pulled the wool over his eyes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Meeting To-Day.

THE PREPARATIONS—PRESIDENT LINCOLN INVITED TO BE PRESENT—THE SPEAKERS—INTERESTING LETTER FROM COMMODORE FOOTE—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ETC.

Like beavers the various Committees have been untiring to secure the success of the great Union-loving mass-meeting which will be held this afternoon at Union-square.

From the President down to the humblest Congressmen, the dignitaries of the land have been invited to come.

There are to be five stands in various parts of the square, over which five of our most reputable citizens will preside. The fifth stand is appropriated to the young men of the City, and by Committee they have requested Major-Gen. Fremont to preside. At a late hour the General's reply had not been received, but from what we could learn it is more than possible that he will consent, and thus do what his presence cannot fail to do, inspire the young men with enthusiasm and zeal for the good cause.

Amongst the host of people who were invited to speak, the following only had signified their acceptance when our reporter called at the rooms of the Committee, namely: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Hiram Walbridge, L. E. Chittenden, Esq., Gen. F. B. Spinola and Hon. Geo. W. Blunt.

The following letter was received from Commander A. H. Foote, who recently presided at a mass-meeting in New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, July 11, 1862.

My Dear Sir: Your kind letter, as a member of the Committee on Invitations and Speakers at the Mass Meeting to be held in New-York on Tuesday next, for the purpose of inciting a deeper interest in the public mind toward the prompt supply of men and means for crushing this atrocious rebellion, has been received.

I deeply regret that an imperative sense of duty to the Government as well as to myself, prevents my complying with your invitation to be present and address the citizens of the great Metropolis, on such a momentous occasion. Still suffering from the effects of my wound, received at Fort Donelson, although rapidly improving in health, my physicians have enjoined upon me the necessity of repose of mind and body, for the present, as essential in enabling me to return at an early day to active service in the war.

We owe it to our honor as a nation, to our children and posterity, to transmit to them, if needs be, with our blood and treasure, the preservation of the most free and beneficent Government ever established upon earth. Shall the North, with its twenty millions and untold resources, pusillanimously yield to six millions of miserable rebels in arms? No! death itself would be preferable to men who have any claim to manhood. Let every citizen, then, rush to the field, or furnish a substitute, to enable the heroic and accomplished leader of the army of the Potomac, who is now awaiting reinforcements, only to strike the final blow in crushing forever this atrocious rebellion.

Let the ladies of New-York continue to give their support to this glorious cause. They are all-potent in persuasive influence; but in instances where this fails let them decline, spurn the attentions of all young men who remain at home, when they might be in the fight vindicating the honor of our flag, until these young men shall present themselves as having done their part on the battle-field toward transmitting the rich legacy of such a Government as the indomitable courage of the fathers of our Republic have bequeathed to their children.

Let the North but appreciate the crisis, and, trusting in the God of Battles, we will bid defiance alike to enemies, internal and external.

I am, respectfully and very truly, yours,
ANDREW H. FOOTE.

Chas. Goold, Esq., &c.

In regard to the desired coming of the President, nothing is yet definitely known. The fact that it was his earnest desire to have the meeting held, coupled with the fact that his friends here have represented to him that his coming would do an immense deal of good, would excite enthusiasm, stimulate recruiting, and encourage the weak-hearted, may induce him to be present. If so, as usual, he will undoubtedly come unheralded, arrive unexpectedly, and dawn first upon his constituents from the grand stand in the Union-square. At all events, the Committee have as yet no reason for believing that he will not come, but are of the personal opinion that unless something of grave and most important nature detains him, he will add his mite to the collection which will be gathered at the meeting of to-day.

The public schools have intimated a desire to be present on the occasion, and we trust there will room be made for the little men and women, whose ringing voices will add to the volume of the great shouts which will without doubt go heavenwards from the assembled multitude.

The officers of the Fire Department have been requested to appear in full costume, as have the various military officers of all ranks and grades. In fine, there is no doubt but the gathering this afternoon will by far eclipse all others in point of magnitude, enthusiasm, demonstration and success. The merchants without an exception, so far as we can learn, have agreed to close their stores at 3 o'clock, so that their clerks may be privileged to attend and swell the throng; and we believe that a request has been issued by Mr. John A. Stevens, desiring all citizens who have flags to fling them to the breeze to-day, that our streets may present a gala-day appearance, and that the eye may be filled, the heart swelled and the mind inspired with patriotic emotion.

The merchants doing business at the Produce Exchange, yesterday resolved unanimously to close their stores at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, in order to attend the meeting.

On Change.

The scarcity of silver continues unabated, and the talk of the City is still on change. One-half of the community spends its time in searching out, and hurling its anathemas against, the authors of the panic, and the other half in devising means for remedying the evil. From the former, the railroad companies and brokers get the largest share of the curses; and from the latter, the people at large get all manner of shinplasters and every variety of plausible substitute for silver. Postage stamps continue to be advocated by many, and in order to avoid the objections urged against them, the firm of Leeds & Franklin, No. 112 Broadway, have invented what they call mounted stamps, which they sell at 2½ per cent. premium for sums less than $100, or 1 per cent. for sums of $1,000 and upward. These stamps are inserted in inclosed cards, with raised rims around the edge of each stamp, which effectually protects them from wear and tear, and make them very convenient to handle. If no better substitute can be had than postage stamps, this will prove a very useful contrivance. Many dealers have adopted the plan of discounting on the price of the goods purchased, the amount of the current premium, if paid [illegible] the same premium, when [illegible] by the arrangement; but if a person is obliged to [illegible] in order to a [illegible] in dry goods, and then has to pay the same out [illegible] groceries, who does not allow the premium, [illegible] a loser by the operation. What the community want is some temporary substitute for [illegible] that will pass current everywhere, until the [illegible] of this panic, and the speculators in silver shall find their occupation gone, and then the [illegible] will quickly find its way back into circulation. [illegible] plan proposed in the Times a few days ago, of [illegible] orizing the City Chamberlain to issue checks, [illegible] redeemable in current bills, and redeemable in the same, is the speediest and most effectual that has [illegible] been suggested, but as the Common Council have not seen fit to take any action in the matter it only remains for some responsible Banking-house, in which the community has full credit, to adopt the suggestion, and do themselves credit, and benefit the public by carrying it out. The City of Newark has already adopted the plan, and relieved its citizens of the nuisance and burden of the change panic. It has been urged that the City authorities have no legal right or authority to issue these checks, but neither has a dealer any right to issue shinplasters, yet hundreds of them have done it, and it is certainly better to have one substitute for silver that is current throughout the City, and is sure to be redeemed, than to have a hundred of limited currency, and many of them issued by irresponsible parties. *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, for this week, proposes that the railroads, ferry and other companies unite with the retailers to appoint a Committee to select a Trustee, who shall be empowered to issue 30, 25 and 50 cent change certificates, taking therefor United States 6 per cent. bonds, the certificates to be redeemable at par, whenever presented in sums of $3 or upwards. The fines imposed by law for carrying out this plan would amount to $3,000, which could be sued for by the District-Attorney, and collected for the benefit of the poor. The income from the stocks deposited, it is said, would cover the entire expenses, including the fines. Some plan should be adopted to remedy the evils from which the public are now suffering, and the speedier the better.

Board of Aldermen.

THE BOUNTY FOR ENLISTMENTS—ACTION DELAYED—THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL AT THE NORTH-EASTERN DISPENSARY—THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

At the meeting of this Board, yesterday, Alderman Dayton moved to take up the resolutions offered by him at the last meeting, giving a bounty to all soldiers enlisting under the new call. Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried, without debate, by a vote of 10 to 5.

A communication was received from Dr. Valentine Mott, and referred to the Committee on National Affairs, in reference to the Soldiers' Hospital in the Northeastern Dispensary Building. He states that two of the most eligible rooms in the building are withheld from the use of the Managers of the Hospital by the Directors of the Dispensary, greatly to the inconvenience of the Hospital, and asks that the Common Council take action in relation to the matter. The Joint Committee on the Celebration of the Fourth of July presented a report of their expenses, amounting to $8,000, and a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the various creditors of the Committee for the sums due them, was lost for want of a constitutional vote. A reconsideration was moved and carried, and the Board adiourned to Thursday next, at 1 P. M.

Splendid Testimonial from Citizens of New-York to Gen. Sherman.

Immediately after the publication of Maj.-Gen. Halleck's dispatch to the Secretary of War, attributing the victory at Pittsburgh Landing chiefly to the determined bravery and energy of Gen. Sherman, a movement was set on foot in this City by Wm. Scott, Esq., of No. 111 Wall-street, to collect funds for the presentation of a testimonial to the gallant soldier, in token of the appreciation in which his gallant services were held by the citizens of the Metropolis. So general and earnest was the feeling of admiration for the conduct of Gen. Sherman during the trying days of Shiloh, that in a few hours after the effort to raise the money had been commenced, the entire sum was subscribed, and an order was given to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. to prepare the sword which has just been completed, and of which the following is a brief description:

The reverse side of the blade, which is of the finest tempered steel, is profusely ornamented with characteristic designs, etched and gilt. On the obverse side, and within a delicate tracery of gold, is inscribed one of the most graceful and gratifying compliments ever paid to a General by a superior officer, namely, the dispatch of Major-Gen. Halleck to the Secretary of War, attributing the fortune of the day to the efforts of Gen. Sherman. We reproduce the dispatch, which is etched in gilt on the blade of the sword, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
PITTSBURGH, TENN., April 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: It is the unanimous opinion here that Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman saved the fortune of the day on the 6th, and contributed largely to the glorious victory of the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having three horses killed under him, and being wounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a Major-General of Volunteers, to date from the 6th inst.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK, Major-Gen. Commanding.

The scabbard and hilt of the sword are of silver. The former is of elaborate but chaste design, the conspicuous feature of the upper band, on the obverse face being a medalion bearing in high relief a head of Achilles, surrounded by a military trophy of arms, and the National banner. The reverse represents garlands of laurel, within which serpents are coiled into the rings necessary for holding the belt rings. The hilt is indeed a beautiful work of art. The grip is plain, with a delicately braided finish. The rear of the hilt is hollowed into a canopy, within and under which stands a beautiful statuette of oxydized silver, representing "the Genius of the Nation." Above the grip is a globe of matted work, relieved by thirteen stars, and upon the globe is an eagle, supporting in its beak a ribbon, with the inscription: "Pittsburgh Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862." Obversely there is a semi-circular shield, three inches in diameter, within which, on a background of dark blue enamel the General's initials, W. T. S., are elegantly worked in diamonds. It is enough to say, of this magnificent testimonial, that it is worthy of the gallant soldier for whom it is designed. The presentation will take place shortly after the return of Mr. Scott from Canada, whither he has gone for a brief visit for the benefit of his health.

The Bleecker-street Arson Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In yesterday's paper you state that I was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to my own premises, on which there was an insurance of $5,000. Such is not the case. The fire in question took place at midday, in the book-bindery, two floors above me, where, at the time, all the men and women were at work. Further, I was *not* insured, and request you and the public will suspend your judgment till the result of the trial. JOHN C. LANG.

New-York, Monday, July 14, 1862.

Death of a Drummer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the friends of John Wood, Drummer, of Company A, Thirty-sixth Regiment N. Y. V., that he died July 7, in the Jews' Hospital, Twenty-eighth-street. He came here on the *Daniel Webster*, July 6, but his name was not on her list of sick and wounded, and hence his friends may not know what has become of him. A letter addressed to the surgeon of the hospital will no doubt give them all particulars. I understand he was from Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Theft of $400 worth of Diamond Rings.—Mr. John George, of No. 5 Carroll-place, Bleecker-street, appeared before Justice Osborne, yesterday, and made complaint against Sarah J. Adams, Ann Adams, Margaret Gleeson and John Scott, who are charged with purloining two diamond cluster rings, of the value of $400, from the wife of the complainant, on Sunday evening. The facts of the case, as they transpired upon the investigation before the magistrate yesterday, may be briefly stated as follows: The complainant's wife, Mrs. George, was out walking with her son, a lad aged about seven years, when she encountered Sarah J. Adams, one of the prisoners, who importuned her to call at the house of her sister, in Marion-street, and rest herself. While Mrs. G. was there, she was presented with a glass of wine, a portion of which she drank. Soon after she fell into a state of stupor, so profound that all the efforts of her little son to arouse herwere unavailing. During the time she was in this condition the prisoner, Sarah J. Adams, took the two diamond cluster rings, above mentioned, from Mrs. George's fingers, placed them upon her own, and in a few minutes afterward, left the house with two of the other prisoners. The lad immediately followed, and, although he ran as fast as possible, he could not keep up with the parties, and for the time they escaped. Yesterday, however, all the persons thought to be implicated in the theft, were arrested by Officer Farley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and committed for examination. The rings have not yet been recovered.

A Notorious Hotel Thief Caught.—A well-dressed and respectable-appearing man, went to the Havana Hotel in Bleecker-street, Sunday evening last, and by representing himself as a traveler, recently arrived from the West Indies, the proprietor was induced to give him rooms at the hotel, and to furnish him with all the comforts which the house afforded. About 3 o'clock the next morning he commenced his thieving operations, by entering the rooms of the guests by means of false keys and a pair of pincers. From the room of Mr. Onofato Travisoni, he succeeded in stealing the sum of $40 in gold; from an adjoining room he abstracted $27; and in another he obtained three gold watches and chains, and also some other articles of value. Nearly all the stolen property, together with the nippers with which the culprit operated, were found upon his person at the time of his arrest. Justice Kelly committed him in default of $3,000 bail.

Commissioners of Excise.—The Commissioners do not hold any regular meeting until the 22d inst., but, meanwhile, Mr. Haskett, the Chairman, receives at his office, and approves or disapproves the applications presented. On yesterday, the office was fairly besieged from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.—full six hundred applicants having come forward. Of these, time was allowed only to act upon some sixty, who were approved. These applications will be received daily, at his office in Centre-street, and those approved by him will be passed by the full board at their next meeting. The liquor dealers are beginning to feel that it is the intention of the authorities to enforce the law to its full extent, and the consequence is that the City Treasury will be richer by many thousands this year from this source, than it has ever been before.

City Inspector's Office—Weekly Mortality.—The regular weekly report of the City Inspector exhibits a total of 553 deaths during the week, of which 107 were men, 85 women, 193 boys, and 168 girls, showing the extraordinary and sudden increase over the previous week. Of the deceased there were no less than 324 children. The great mortality among children is probably owing to the advent of unripe fruit, which is exposed for sale on every corner, and which it ought to be made the duty of the Police to destroy at once. The increase in the mortality over that of last week is doubtless owing to this fact, and the attention of the authorities ought to be directed to it.

Killed in an Affray.—John Satterly and Lawrence Kelly became engaged in a fight at a late hour on Sunday night, on the corner of First-avenue and Sixtieth-street, during which the former was forcibly thrown to the ground by his antagonist. His head struck upon the pavement with great violence, thereby fracturing his skull, and producing other injuries, which caused his death almost instantly. Kelly was soon afterward taken into custody by the Police, and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day.

Sale of Prize Property.—The cargoes of the prize schooners *Julius Webb* and *Palma*, consisting of resin oil, pitch, turpentine, &c., was sold yesterday at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, by Simeon Draper, under the direction of the Prize Commissioners. Seven hundred and eighty-three pounds of resin sold for $10, $9¾ and $9⅞ per barrel. The oil sold for 35½ cents per gallon.

Fatal Fall from a Roof.—At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick Lennon was killed at No. 172 Elizabeth-street, by reason of having rolled from the roof (where he was sleeping) to the pavement. The house was a three-story one, and the fall killed him instantly. The Coroner held an inquest, when a verdict of death from accident was rendered.

Arming the Negroes—Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.—The monthly meeting of this Association will be held this (Tuesday) evening, in the Lecture Room of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twelfth-street. The question to be mooted is, "Should the Government arm the colored population?"

The Marine Society.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Marine Society of the port of New-York, was called to be held at the United States Hotel, Fulton-street, last evening, at 6 o'clock. Owing, however, to the want of a quorum, it was adjourned to the second Monday in October.

Fire in Houston-street.—The fire at 9 o'clock last evening was at No. 306 Houston-street, in a rear basement occupied by Frederick Merkel, manufacturer of patent boot and shoe tops. Loss on stock and building $200. Insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

The Anti-Intervention Movement.—In consequence of the great Union meeting to be held today, the same day fixed for the Anti-Intervention and Union meeting of the foreigners residing in this City, the latter is postponed until Tuesday, the 22d inst., at Cooper Institute.

Report of the City Hospital.—The Report of the New-York Hospital for the week ending on the 11th inst., presents the following facts and figures: Remaining on July 4, 287; admitted to July 11, 77; discharged, cured or relieved, 67; died, 6; remaining at date, 291.

Drowned while Bathing.—Thomas Greenwood was drowned, yesterday, while bathing at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street. The body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Common Council Proceedings.

A VETO—BRIG.-GEN. SWEENY—NEW BULKHEAD ON THE EAST RIVER—A BATCH OF VETOES WIPED OUT—THE LATE COL. JAMES H. PERRY.

The Board of Aldermen met at the usual hour last evening, President Wood in the Chair. The Mayor returned without his approval the resolution adopted by the Board on the 30th ult., directing the rebuilding of Truck No. 3, at an expense not to exceed $250, and it was laid on the table and ordered printed under the rule. Permission was granted Justice Perry to use the room adjoining his Court-room as a private office. The Comptroller was authorized to issue a certificate of indebtedness to the legal heir of John S. Stoddard, for constructing Hamilton-avenue Bridge. Alderman Belknap offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Brooklyn has received information of the intended visit to Brooklyn of our fellow-citizen, Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sweeny, who has been wounded during the present war, in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pittsburgh Landing, where his distinguished valor and bravery have won the approbation of his superiors, and the admiration of the armies to which he was attached; therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested, in the name of the city, to tender to Gen. Sweeny our warmest welcome, and request him to afford the citizens of Brooklyn an opportunity of paying their respects to him in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, at such time as may be agreeable to him, and that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to make the necessary arrangements.

A resolution was adopted directing the construction of a bulkhead at the foot of Little-street, on the East River. The following matters, heretofore vetoed by the Mayor, were taken up for consideration and adopted, notwithstanding the objections of the Mayor: To repair house of Engine Company No. 10, W. D.; to purchase 300 copies of Brown's Map of the City of Brooklyn, at an expense of $90; to purchase the building known as the "Odeon," corner of Fifth and South Fourth streets, for an armory for the Eastern District; to appropriate $175 for repairs upon the Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house; to repair the streets in the several Wards by contract, until Jan. 1, 1863; appointing the Brooklyn *Evening Star* and the *Standard* official Corporation papers; to purchase 150 copies of the *Brooklyn City Directory*, for 1862-'3, at an expense of $350; to repair streets in Third Ward and Fourth-street in the Eastern District. The following was presented by Alderman Strong, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In this very building are now reposing, on the mournful journey to their final resting place, the remains of Col. James H. Perry, of the Forty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, late resident of this city, whose life was given up a willing sacrifice in the service of his country; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Common Council feel it a duty incumbent upon them to bear a prompt and willing tribute to the many virtues and noble qualities which distinguished the deceased, and which will cause the memory of the departed soldier to live forever in the hearts of his fellow-citizens. Prominent as the lamented deceased was among the citizens of Brooklyn for the Christian virtues which adorned his private life, he was equally distinguished for a spirit of earnest patriotism and devotion to his country, as evinced in the alacrity with which he responded to the call of his Government in its need, and, although it was not his fate to fall on the field of battle, yet his death was none the less glorious since it was incurred in the actual and perilous service of his country.

Resolved, That this Common Council sincerely condole with the family and friends of the late Col. Jas. H. Perry in their bereavement, and that its members will join their fellow-citizens in following his remains to the grave.

The Remains of Col. Perry.—The remains of Col. J. H. Perry, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, reached this city yesterday, and were placed in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The funeral will probably take place on Wednesday.

NEW-JERSEY.

War Meeting in Jersey City.—A mass meeting of patriotic citizens has been called, to be held at the City Hall, Jersey City, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will enable the city to respond anew to the call of the Government. Several distinguished speakers have been engaged, and the interest taken by the citizens promises a large and enthusiastic gathering. The following address has been issued to the people by the Committee:

To the People of Jersey City.—Fellow-citizens: Called upon by our Government to kindle anew the fires of patriotism and rally to her standard, once more to maintain the principles of civil liberty, and strike down the traitorous arms now raised for their destruction, we invite you by all of freedom that is sacred, by all of liberty that is worth preserving, by the common ties of brotherhood, for our Union, whose safety is now endangered, to join in mass meeting, at the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 16, at 7½ o'clock, for the adoption of such measures as will enable our gallant State to respond anew to the call for men and means to aid in giving the final blow to an unholy and unjust rebellion. Let us unite with our Governor in saying, "While the waning ranks of the rebels are furnished by conscription, let it be our boast that we defend the Nation by our heroic volunteers."

The appeal is signed by Mayor Romar and many leading citizens, and the call for the meeting is signed by hundreds.

Fire in an Oakum Factory.—About 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the American Oakum Works, a two-story brick building, No. 99 Hudson-street, Jersey City, owned by D. & A. Kingsland, of New-York City, and occupied, for the manufacture of oakum, by George Stratford. The building having formerly been used as an oil factory, the woodwork was completely saturated with oil, consequently, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames. The firemen were soon at work, and labored incessantly to subue the fire, but not until the machinery, stock and the entire interior of the building were destroyed, did they succeed. The machinery in the building was very valuable, and will probably make Mr. Stratford's loss amount to $10,000—insured for between $7,000 and $8,000 in New-York offices. The loss on the building is not definitely known, only the walls are left standing. The building adjoining, also owned by G. & A. Kingsland, was damaged with smoke and water, to the amount of $150—insured in the Jersey City Insurance Company. The fire is thought to have originated from the furnace.

The New Regiments.—Gov. Olden has commissioned the following persons as Colonels of the four new regiments just called for: First Division—Twelfth Regiment, Robert C. Johnson, of Salem, who was Major of the Fourth Regiment, three months' volunteers. Second Division—Thirteenth Regiment, Ezra A. Carmalate, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment; promoted for gallantry in the battle of Williamsburgh. Third Division—Fourteenth Regiment, William S. Truax, of Camden. Fourth Division—Fifteenth Regiment, Samuel Fowler, of Sussex. The camp of the Second Division, which includes Hudson County, will be located in Newark. No recruiting offices under the last call have yet been opened in Jersey City.

Meeting of the Officers of the Hudson Brigade.—Notwithstanding a large proportion of the Hudson Brigade, N. J. S. M., are now in the service of the country, Brig.-Gen. Hatfield has issued an order for a meeting of such officers as may be within the Brigade limits, to be held at the Hudson House, Jersey City, on Friday evening, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be thought proper to cooperate with the citizens in organizing and forwarding the required number of volunteers from Hudson County.

Discharged.—Wm. Noonan, the young man arrested on suspicion of placing obstructions on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, had an examination, yesterday, before Recorder Martindale, of Jersey City, resulting in his being discharged from custody, no evidence whatever appearing to implicate him in the act.

Sad Accident.—A little boy, 3 years of age, whose parents reside in Harrison Township, was accidentally killed on Saturday evening last by a window-sash falling upon and breaking his neck, while looking out of the window. His mother left him a few moments to go on an errand, and when she returned found him in the agonies of death.

Col. Baker.—Col. Baker, of the Eighty-Eighth New-York Regiment, who arrived home in Jersey City last week, is not, as stated, sick with the typhoid fever, but is suffering from the effects of quinine, taken for the fever, which has impaired the use of his limbs and rendered him helpless for present service.

Concert and Ball of the Hoboken Fire Department.—The Trustees of the Hoboken Fire Department announce their sixth annual concert and ball, in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, to take place at the Verandah, attached to the Hoboken House, on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

The Concert Saloon Cases—Liability of Superintendent Kennedy to Arrest in Civil Actions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Joseph Hart vs. *John A. Kennedy et al.*—The order of arrest against the defendants in this and other cases has been before stated in the Times. The order was returnable on Saturday last, but was stayed twenty days on motion of the District Attorney, on the ground that Mr. Kennedy was not liable to arrest in civil actions.

Motion was now made to vacate the order staying proceedings, counsel for the plaintiff urging that it was unusual, and that the District Attorney, to obtain it, should have appeared for the Sheriff.

Mr. Hall contended that he was *ex officio* counsel for the defendants, and that the defendant, (Kennedy,) was *always* (constructively) on duty, he always being in telegraphic communication with the police force of the city under his control. Decision was reserved.

It is understood that the decisions at the General Sessions in these cases, in respect to the violation of the Concert Saloon law in the sale of lager bier, will be taken before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review, upon *certiorari*.

Gunnings S. Bedford for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendants.

The City and its Ordinances—How a Gentleman "Soft Sonped" a Lady.

MARINE COURT.
Before Judge Macarthy.

Henrietta Hofheimer vs. *John Moel'e.*—This was an action to recover damages to the amount of $500. The complaint alleged that on the 5th of June last the defendant besmeared the plaintiff with soft soap, and used abusive language toward her. The defence was a general denial of the plaintiff's charges, and a counter allegation that the plaintiff provoked his conduct, such as it was, by sweeping dust on the defendant's head.

The defendant's counsel took the point that the plaintiff's conduct was a direct violation of a City ordinance, which imposes a penalty on such as shall throw dirt into the street after 8 o'clock in the morning.

This point, however, the Judge was of opinion did not legitimately belong in the case. It was no part of the duty of private citizens to enforce the City ordinances. The question of the plaintiff's damages was submitted to the Jury, who gave her $25.

Legal Notices.

MARINE COURT.

The calender of adjourned cases in this Court will not be called during the months of July and August till 11 o'clock.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

During vacation the office of the District-Attorney will be open for business from 10 till 2 o'clock.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Clerke.

Hart vs. *Mills.*—Default opened—the plaintiff to pay all the costs that accrued on and after 12th of September, 1861, and $10 costs of motion.

Clark et al. vs. *Chamberlain.*—Motion for reference granted. Costs to abide event.

McQuaid, Receiver vs. *Whitlock et al.*—Motion for attachment granted. Motion for new trial denied, without costs.

In the Matter of the Petition of Ida J. Wiskeman, et al.—Application denied to confirm the report of the referee, with a stay of proceedings until the matter shall be heard at the General Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Monell.

John B. Cornell vs. *John Moffat.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 14, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101⅜	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	105¾
5,000	do	101⅜	100	do	105½
27,000	do	101	50	do	s30 105½
10,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	s93¾	150	do	106
50,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	104	50	do	btw. 106¼
3,000	Ohio St. 6s 1881	104	50	N. Y. Central R.	90⅝
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s.	95	900	do	90¾
1,000	do	95¾	300	do	s5 90¾
10,000	Ill. War Loan	98	50	do	b30 90¾
5,000	do	97½	100	do	s10 90¾
10,000	N. C. State 6s	70	500	do	s30 90
23,000	Missouri 6s	48	50	do	s30 90⅛
8,000	do	47⅞	200	do	90½
5,000	do	47⅜	450	Erie Railway	34
5,000	Cal. State 7s	94½	200	Harlem Railroad	14⅜
5,000	N. Y. C. bs. '76..107½		300	Mich. Cen. R.	60
5,000	E. R. R. 1st m. bs.	107	50	do	s10 60
1,000	E. R. R. 3d m. b '83	97⅜	100	do	s30 60
4,000	E. R. R. 4th m. bs.	90	300	do	60¼
1,000	Buf. N. Y. & Erie M	88	100	do	s70 60⅛
2,000	Mich. Central 8 ₰		100	do	b60 60¼
	Cent. Bds, old	104	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	25
	Mt. S. F. Con. 8s	107	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	87⅜
1,000	do	104¾	50	do	s30 87⅜
2,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	81½	50	Panama Railroad	120
2,000	do	85	5	do	120
9,000	Chi. & N. W. Ass.	80	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	b30 67⅜
1,000	do	b30 80¾	100	do	67⅜
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds	94	150	do	s10 67⅜
1,000	Ter. Ha. & Al. 2mt	81	50	do	67⅜
2,000	do	90	25	do	b60 67⅜
10,000	Mil. & P. Du C. 1mt	92	100	do	s30 67
2,000	Ga. & Chi. 1st mt.	104	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	22
2,000	Cl. & To. S. F. bs	93	100	do	21¾
6,000	Pitt., F. W. & C. 1st	90	45	Gal. & Chic. R.	69¾
1,000	Pit., F. W. & C. 2d	78	200	do	69
5,000	H. & St. J. bds	b30 50	50	do	b60 69¾
5,000	American Gold,	115⅜	500	Clev. & Tol. R.	47
9,000	do	115½	100	do	s30 47
10,000	do	s30 115¾	200	do	47¼
50,000	do	116	150	Ch. & R. Island R.	63
25,000	do	116¼	100	do	s10 63
13,000	do	116¾	50	do	63¼
20,000	do	b60 116¾	100	do	s30 63
10,000	do	c. 116¾	100	do	s10 63¼
25,000	do	s3 116	150	Mil. & Pra. Du C. R.	32¾
300	Hud. Riv. R.	45	50	do	32¾
50	do	b30 45¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	101	50	N. Y. Central R.	90¼
2,000	do	101½	50	do	b10 90¾
2,000	U. S. 6s 1 Yr. Cr.	99½	50	do	b30 90¾
1,500	Tr. 7 3-10 ₰ ct. N. small	104	100	Erie Railway	s30 34
1,000	do	104	200	Erie Railway Pref.	61¾
3,000	do	103½	100	do	s30 61¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	51	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	67¼
1,000	Ohio St. 6s 1860	100¾	150	do	67¾
4,000	Missouri 6s Ins. to H. & St. Jo. R.	61	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 60¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	101	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	25
5,000	Erie R. 1st M. B.	108¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G.	s30 55¾
20,000	American Gold	116¾	300	Panama Railroad	120¾
2,000	do	b30 116¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	69
6,000	do	b60 116¾	100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	47
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 106	1000	do	46¾
150	do	105¾	100	do	s30 46¾
1	do	b4 105¾	100	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	63
20	Hudson River R.	45	100	do	63¼
50	Harlem Railroad	15	350	do	b10 63¾
100	Reading Railroad	57	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	32

MONDAY, July 14—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday July 12, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 5:

Decrease in Loans	$646,282
Increase in Specie	307,655
Decrease in Circulation	58,418
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	41,221

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	July 13, 1861.	July 5, 1862.	July 12, 1862.
Capital	$69,307,000	$69,051,000	$69,051,000
Loans	112,445,542	148,643,718	147,997,436
Specie	45,018,636	31,790,519	32,098,174
Circulation	8,409,609	9,270,815	9,212,397
Gross Deposits	106,204,784	157,446,317	155,504,009
Exchanged	14,396,847	29,949,784	27,964,954
Undrawn	91,805,937	127,496,534	127,538,055

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LITTLE TREASURE—THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

WALLACK'S—HANDY ANDY—YOUNG ACTRESS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN—THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—8th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

RALLY FOR THE UNION.

Great Meeting to be Held in Union-Square To-Day.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW,
S. D. BABCOCK,
P. M. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. R. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.

WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KEECH.
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's Office.

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.
JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President, yesterday, submitted to Congress a brief message, inclosing a draft of a bill to compensate any State which may abolish Slavery within its limits, and recommending its passage. A copy of the bill will be found among our dispatches.

It is stated on good authority that the rebel army in and around Richmond, prior to the late battles, was estimated to number from 217,000 to 220,000. Large reinforcements had been arriving for the previous ten days and nights, by way of Petersburgh, said to be from the coast, but whether they were conscripts or a portion of BEAUREGARD'S army, does not appear. BEAUREGARD himself, it is asserted, has been in Richmond several weeks, at the Spottswood House, ill of fever. The same authority reiterates the story that the rebels at Richmond are building an iron-clad steamer, on the plan of the *Merrimac*, though much smaller. Fort Darling has been greatly strengthened, the batteries being in iron-clad casemates, and a whole division of the rebel army has been thrown across the James to its support. It is further stated that the forces under JACKSON have moved off in the direction of Fredericksburgh, and were expected to strike another blow in the Valley. Probably Gen. POPE will have something to say in this regard.

The United States steam transport *Haze*, Capt. CLIFT, arrived yesterday morning from Harrison's Bar, James River, *viâ* Fortress Monroe, having left the former place on the 11th inst., at 12 M., and the latter on the 12th, at 2 P. M. The rebels were still on the river below Harrison's Landing, in small forces on each bank, and firing on steamers as they pass up or down, and as fast as they are shelled out from one place by the gunboats, they go to another, but still keep on the river. The gunboats convoy the steamers and vessels for ten or twelve miles both ways. Gen. BURNSIDE'S forces are reported to be encamped at Newport's News, but ready to embark at a moment's notice on board the transports, which were anchored near at hand.

The United States transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWES, arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C. She brings a number of officers and 125 steerage passengers. Mr. G. E. KENWORTHY, the purser of the ship, informs us that Gen. BURNSIDE left Newbern on the 6th inst., to reinforce Gen. MCCLELLAN, with 10,000 men. Nothing else of importance had occurred.

Gen. POPE has issued an address to the officers and soldiers composing his command, the Army of Virginia. He tells them his policy is attack, and not defence. All notions of strong positions, lines of retreat, bases of supplies, etc., are to be discarded—the strongest position being the one from which to advance against the enemy, and the only lines of retreat to be studied being those of the rebels. In a word, he desires those under his command to look before, and not behind—success and glory being in advance, and disaster and shame in the rear. Gen. POPE evidently means work.

The rebel force which recaptured Murfreesboro from our forces are reported to be marching on Nashville, six thousand strong They are reported to consist of the First, Second and Fourth Georgia, the First Kentucky, the Texan Rangers, and 1,700 mounted infantry. Some of our men who escaped from Murfreesboro report that, in addition to the Ninth Michigan, the Third Minnesota and HEWETT'S Battery were forced to surrender to the rebels.

A rebel report has reached us that Baton Rouge has been recaptured by VAN DORN, and that 1,500 of our men have been taken prisoners. This story came all the way round by New-Orleans and Mobile, and is probably as true as a former story to the same effect.

We have the following intelligence with reference to the disposition of the Army of the Southwest: On the 28th ult. Gen. ASBOTH was stationed at Rienzi, Tishmingo County, Miss., twelve miles south of Corinth. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS was at Jacinto, six miles east of Rienzi. Gen. THOMAS was at Iuka Springs, twenty-one miles southeast of Rienzi. A brigade was stationed at Marietta, twenty-one miles southwest of Rienzi Rienzi is the center of the stationed brigades. The rebels were well fortified at Okolono, sixty-five miles south of Rienzi.

The St. Louis *Evening News*, of Friday, says: "The First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry reached Manchester, in this county, this morning, from Salem, Ark., and will arrive in this city to-day. They left Salem two weeks ago. They report that Gen. CURTIS' army is safe beyond the probability of an attack from the enemy, or of suffering from want of food. Supply trains intended for this army were met near the Arkansas line, moving rapidly toward Batesville, and they have, no doubt, reached Gen. CURTIS' headquarters before this, and thus relieved his army from the danger of starvation that lately threatened it."

Messrs. RICE and LAKE, of Chautauque County, and Messrs. LAMONT, SHELLY and others, of Niagara, are in Albany, as delegates from their respective counties, to ask the Governor to convene the Legislature, to pass a law to authorize the counties to raise money to be expended in bounties for volunteers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the vote of thanks to Commodore FOOTE was passed. The bill for the admission of Western Virginia as a State was taken up, debated at considerable length, and passed. The bill as passed provides that all slaves born within the limits of the State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free. The House bill to prevent the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps was passed. The bill requiring commanders of American vessels sailing from foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance was passed. A report of the Conference Committee on the bill for the better government of the navy was agreed to. The resolution relating to the law of prizes, providing that returns of money from the sale of prizes shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days, was passed. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator SIMMONS was reported back from the Judiciary Committee, with no recommendation. Mr. WILSON called up the bill amending the Militia Act of 1795, and offered a substitute for it, when the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

In the House, a bill similar to the one laid on the table on Saturday, making sundry appropriations for civil expenses, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—the objectionable features being left out. The bill was passed. A bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, imposing an additional tax of a cent a pound on sugar, was passed by three majority. The project of a Slave Emancipation bill recommended by the President, was laid before the House and referred to the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in the Border Slave States, with leave to report at any time. Mr. COLFAX obtained leave to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of mileage of members of Congress fifty per centum, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote on it. The final adjournment of Congress will take place to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *City of New-York* arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing our English files and correspondence to the 3d inst. The outline of the news was telegraphed from Cape Race, and published last week.

It is stated that the *projet* of the treaty with Mexico, providing for the loan of eleven millions of dollars to that Republic, was briefly discussed in the Senate, on Saturday last, and laid on the table.

The United States steam-transport *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, arrived yesterday morning in 18 hours from Fort Delaware, where she landed 1,200 rebel prisoners, taken from Governor's Island.

Capt. CRAVEN, the gallant commander of the *Brooklyn*, which has done such noble service with Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet, has been sent home to answer a charge of having disobeyed orders in the fight at Vicksburgh, on June 28. The specific allegations are not stated.

Col. PAINE, of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, in garrison at Baton Rouge, La., was placed under arrest by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, on June 15, because he refused to comply with an order to turn out of his camp all runaway negroes. Col. PAINE stated his reasons for this refusal as follows: "It is notorious that the regimental camps are watched, not only by pretended owners, but also by men who hunt for pay, into whose grasp the fugitives will certainly fall the very instant the guard thrusts them over the lines. Within my own personal knowledge, many fugitives have been received aboard our transports at different places in this State, by Gen. WILLIAMS, and have, upon close interrogation, given him important military information. Such of these as have not already been returned to their owners may still be found in the camp of this brigade. What will be their fate if delivered up to claimants or hunters is easy to predict. It seems to me, that while their surrender would be in a palpable violation of the law, it would also be subject to the gravest objections. The order of Gen. WILLIAMS forces upon me an alternative which is peculiarly painful; because with me 'obedience to orders' has always been in practice as well as theory a fundamental military maxim. I am compelled either to disobey him or defy the sovereign power of the Republic. In this matter I cannot hesitate. No punishment for disobedience to *this order* can be so intolerable as would be the consciousness of having violated that law, by compelling my guards to return to vindictive rebels, fugitives whose information has been sought and used for the benefit of our arms. While I have command of the Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, they cannot with my consent be employed in the violation of the purpose of returning fugitives to rebels." Col. CURTENIUS, of the Michigan Sixth, is under arrest for the same offence.

It is said to be in contemplation in Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of artificial legs and arms for our soldiers, who have been compelled to submit to amputations. The need for them is strongly illustrated by a remark made recently by the Surgeon-General, that there was nothing in which the relief societies could expend their funds more advantageously than in supplying them.

An exceedingly destructive conflagration visited Winona, Minn., on July 4. About half a million of property was destroyed, on which there was insurance of not more than $90,000.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, but transacted little business of importance. A motion to take up the resolutions offering a bounty for new enlistments was lost. A resolution authorizing the Comptroller to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee of the two Boards in celebrating the Fourth of July, amounting to $8,000, was also lost for want of a constitutional vote.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice CLERKE, on a motion in the Concert-Saloon case, the question was incidentally argued whether or not Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY was always on duty. The Court did not decide the question, but took it under advisement.

The Gold market advanced 1¼ per cent., and Stocks fell off ¾@1¼ per cent. On the War news in yesterday morning's papers, the Exchange on London was unsettled, and closed at 128@129 per cent.

Business in Breadstuffs opened rather more vigorously yesterday, fair sales of Wheat, Flour and Corn having been made. Wheat was cheaper. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Spices were in good request, as were also Tallow and Tobacco. Metals, Fish, Hay, Hemp, Seeds and Oils, were quiet. Cotton was in demand and was stiffly held. The freight engagements were fair.

The cattle men are in better spirits this week, owing to an advance of ½c.@¼c. in beef, or $2 to $3 per head. The 300 bullocks left over at the last market were either used up during the week, or sent away to fill up Government orders, so that 3,100 fresh cattle on sale Monday, were about all there were in the City, and we could only learn of 100 more expected for the market of to-day. Trade was not lively, butchers demurring to the asked advance, but were obliged to pay it or go without cattle. Nearly all the droves were disposed of on Monday, and sellers are anticipating even better prices for the few to arrive to-day. Good fat steers sold at 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

President Lincoln's Emancipation Policy —An Important Movement.

The country has approved, with unexampled unanimity, the proposition of President LINCOLN in regard to gradual emancipation in the slaveholding States. The proposed co-operation of the National Government with the States removed all objections founded on the doctrine of State rights; while the offer of compensation to owners saved individual rights. The further proposition to colonize the liberated slaves, who might be desirous to found a nationality of their own, meets the views of many statesmen, as well as the prejudices of the masses. Taken as the first step toward the removal of the gigantic evil of our political and social system, the President's policy is a master-stroke of wisdom, humanity and statesmanship.

But the President's proposition encounters serious obstacles to its immediate practical execution. These are very forcibly set forth in the reply of the Border State Congressmen to the President's renewed request that they would take speedy action upon this subject. State action upon it can only be secured after long delays, through State Conventions and after a heated and protracted discussion, which shall enlighten the public mind and dispel the prejudices by which it is now possessed. The strength of these prejudices may be inferred from the fact that even in Missouri, where there has been for years a strong free-soil tendency, the State Convention which deposed a rebel Government and rallied for the Union, has recently rejected, by a large majority, on a direct vote, the emancipation scheme of the President. To be sure there is formidable local opposition to this vote. An Emancipation Party is formed in the State, and an appeal to the ballot-box is to be made for a reversal of the action of the Convention. We know well enough what the result will be. The Free-State Party will, in time, triumph, though it will be only after years of violent party strife, and after having disturbed the State, and perhaps the Union, with new convulsions; and the prospect opened before us in Missouri is just what will be presented in Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and every other Slave State.

Under these circumstances, the loyal Representatives of the Border Slave States have made a suggestion which is worthy the careful consideration of Congress and the country. It is that the offer of the National Government, instead of being made to Slave *States* as such, be made to *the loyal slaveholding citizens of those States.* By this we should avoid the interposition of the machinery of a State Government between the National Government and its citizens. There are, it is claimed, thousands of slaveholders in Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, who would gladly disconnect their fortunes from Slavery. There are tens of thousands of illiberal persons that are not slaveholders, but followers of mendicant demagogues, who will vote and struggle to the death against the establishment of an emancipation policy in those States. These latter will retard for years what loyal slaveholding citizens would be glad to bring about. Legislation will be embarrassed and corrupted. Conventions will be opposed, and perhaps defeated. And free constitutions, if formed, will be rejected on side issues, and on grounds extraneous to provisions of emancipation. All these chances of adverse results will be avoided by the General Government dealing directly with the loyal slaveholders, and not trying to reach them through State organizations.

It may be said—it is said—in opposition to this policy, that "it will be partial, and not effectual. It will remove a portion of the slaves, but leave the most of them, with the political evil their presence engenders remaining." There is force in this objection; but we might inquire, in reply, what prospect we have of getting rid of the whole or any part of the evil, through the coöperation of the State Governments. If we have no such prospect, then the question left to us is whether, by appealing to and dealing with the loyal slaveholders individually, we shall not succeed in immediately *initiating a gradual emancipation policy*, in the spirit proposed by the President. We incline to answer affirmatively. We think the work of individual emancipation once begun, in the border States, would go on in a rapidly increasing ratio. First, the really loyal and intelligent slaveholders, who love their Government better than they do Slavery, would embrace the President's offer, and get rid of their slaves. Second, the timid slaveholders, who feel the effect of revolution in depreciating slave property, and fear, if the war continues, the entire loss of it, would follow suit, from purely selfish considerations. And, lastly, the obdurate slaveholders, whom neither love of country nor fear of loss can move, would find their slaves so demoralized by the emancipation of their late fellows in bondage, and the obstacles to escape so weakened by the altered tone of public sentiment, that the system in their hands would lose all of its rigor and influence, and hasten to extinction.

The great object to be gained by modifying the terms, not the spirit, of the President's Emancipation scheme is, to take it entirely out of the field of politics, and place it on the basis of individual interest. The American people are cowards in politics, but willing martyrs in defence of their individual rights. Loyal slaveholders might hesitate long before going to the polls and ranging themselves with an *Emancipation Party* in their respective States, but would sell their own slaves to the Government or emancipate them without consideration, if they thought proper to do so; although every other citizen of the Republic should cry out against the act. Let a man in Missouri resolve to be rid forever of his slaves, he will have no demagogue running to his house to make him a stump speech on the subject. Let him say, that he means to *vote for emancipation*, and his County will be convulsed with excitement, and a score of inflammatory meetings will denounce his politics.

We believe that we can accomplish individually what we will utterly fail to reach in the aggregate. Every citizen who shall throw off the property interest in slaves will become a champion of freedom, both from conviction and interest. Every voter who is detached from the slaveholding class, either by adopting emancipation, or having his slaveholding friends adopt it, becomes a power in the State whom place-hunters and demagogues must conciliate. And the first happy result will be the purging of all public harangues of the fanatical stuff that has always formed the staple of Pro-Slavery oratory. Here will be the beginning of reform and the dawn of reason's sway, where so long it has been silent and powerless.

For these reasons, the suggestion of the Border State members seems to us well worthy of consideration. It may be too late to secure for it the attention of Congress at its present session, but we hope it will be commended by the President to its early action next Winter. Those Border States which have stood by the Government in its struggle with the rebellion are entitled to be heard on such a subject. They prefer the Union to the Confederacy. The Union desires their wealth, their resources, their rivers, their population and moral power. But geography, social alliances, and this vast slave interest, cause them to gravitate somewhat naturally toward the Cotton States. There is but one thing that will offset this tendency, and that is the immediate inauguration of an *acceptable* emancipation policy in those States, that shall mark a chasm between their interests and those of the extreme South, as impassable as was the Red Sea between the children of Israel and the slave-hunting hosts of Pharaoh.

The Confiscation Act.

Congress has taken a very important step in the passage of the Act of Confiscation. That it will promptly receive the President's approval, we cannot doubt. And we are equally confident that it will contribute very essentially, by its moral effect as well as its practical operation, to destroy rebellion in the Southern States.

What this act really does is to prescribe the *penalty for treason* against the Government of the United States. That such a law was needed, no one can doubt. That the terms of this law are unusually or needlessly severe, we presume no one will contend. Indeed, the law, judged either by the character of the crime or by the usage of other nations, is exceedingly lenient. Treason against an established government is universally regarded as the highest crime which any subject can commit; and in every country and in every age it has been held to forfeit the life of the person guilty of it. By this bill, that penalty is authorized to be commuted to imprisonment for five years and a fine of $10,000, for payment of which all his estate shall be liable. This, certainly, is a modification of the penalty of treason in the direction of elemency.

The bill contains other provisions intended to aid in suppressing this rebellion, by fixing specific penalties to the act of aiding it. These penalties apply only to those who shall continue to aid it, in the ways specified, sixty days after the President shall issue a proclamation calling upon them to return to their allegiance. There can, therefore, be no possible excuse for any person who shall take part in the rebellion after that time. The punishments preseribed, moreover, apply only to those persons who shall after the time designated *hold office*, civil or military, under the rebel Government. This provision completely obviates the objection which has been urged against a general Confiscation act, that it would punish the innocent with the guilty. Accepting and holding office is a voluntary act, and no man can be forced to do so against his will. The great mass of those at the South who have been forced into the Southern army, or otherwise involved in the rebellion without their own agency, are not affected by the provisions of this bill.

As one of the penalties incurred by persons so offending, viz., by holding office under the rebel Government, their *proverty*, real and personal, may be seized, and its proceeds applied to the support of the United States, and *their slaves are to be set free.* Against this latter provision a certain portion of our Northern Democracy has made vehement protest,—both by public meetings, by resolutions, by speeches, and by their votes in Congress. But we can see no valid ground of objection to it. Why rebels, violating knowingly and intentionally, the provisions of this law, should not forfeit their *slave* property as well as their other property, we cannot imagine. When thus forfeited, the slave must of course become *free:* for the United States Government can neither hold slaves nor sell them. Who, then, is injured by this provision? Not the rebel master, for he deserves his loss. Not the slave, for he receives a boon. Not the Government, for it has lost nothing and has gained a free citizen.

Equally just and unexceptionable is that clause of the act which authorizes the President to "employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and *use them in such manner as he may deem best*, for the public welfare." Indeed, it is absurd to pretend that negroes may not be used, as well as other persons, for the suppression of the rebellion. Their work, so far as it goes, is as good as that of others. They can save our troops an immense amount of labor, at once unhealthy and severe, upon forts, sanitary arrangements, &c., &c. And if they *can* fight, and are willing to fight against the rebels, we do not see why they should not be allowed to do so. The rebels may object, it is true, and think it beneath their dignity to fight negro soldiers. They need not do it unless they choose. But there is no reason why *we* should interpose, out of regard for their scruples, to protect them from such a degradation. Let them save themselves.

Rebels whose slaves may escape into other States are very properly deprived of the benefit of the law for their surrender. And military officers are also very properly forbidden to decide upon the validity of claims for the surrender of such fugitives. They have no business to meddle in any way with the function of judicial tribunals, nor to usurp the duties of civil officers. Their functions are exclusively military, and they should not be allowed to go beyond them.

The whole bill is just and timely. It gives the rebels to understand distinctly the penalties they incur *under the law*, as well as from the sword, by persisting in their rebellion. It gives a definite legal character to these penalties, and affords, for all now engaged in the rebellion, an opportunity to retrace their steps if they desire to do so. And the provision authorizing the President to proclaim an amnesty, secures all that can be claimed for the rebels on the score of clemency, or that may be demanded by the public good.

The Business of To-Day.

The preparations for the meeting this afternoon have been pressed with so much zeal, that not only is there a certainty of a vast attendance of hearers, but of speakers, strong in number, character and eloquence, to animate and gratify the largest gathering. All classes, professions and ages will be present. It is expected the pupils of the public schools—beneficent little heroes, whose alms have comforted thousands of suffering soldiers—will march to the ground by thousands. The Fire Department and the resident military will be represented. What, with the general closing of the stores, and the ardent patriotic movement of the citizens, New-York will present to the country to-day the spectacle of a mighty population leaving all personal interests and considerations behind, and hastening to aid in the work of saving and restoring the Union.

And let all remember, it is not to support this policy or that, or to sustain or condemn an Administration, or to pass upon the qualifications of any military chief, that this great popular comitium is held. The Union is in danger, and must be redeemed; more than that, our brethren and sons, who have hastened to its redemption, are in peril, and must be saved. The armies we have sent to the field, confident of our strength, and disparaging that of the enemy, have proved insufficient for the gigantic task before them. Disease has decimated them; they have perished in the ditch and the swamp; they have been mowed down by the enemy. To fill the thinned ranks and avenge the fallen, is the duty, a sense of which presses heavily upon the popular heart; and it is to confirm dogged resolution that the masses come together and take council. None who honor our brave fellows in the field, or who grieve honestly for the dead, will absent themselves to-day. Party feeling will be forgotten; complaint and criticism hushed. The theme for the hour is, new life to the army, that the army may give new life to the nation.

THE SMALL CURRENCY BOTHER.—The *Tribune* is generally nothing, if not ridiculous. It invents absurdities and calls them "timely suggestions;" to remedy an existing and positive evil, it devises some fantastic scheme, and presents it gravely for public approval. One day a political problem occupies it, the next a financial question bothers its brain. The riddle that the Spruce-street Sphinx now puts on its spectacles to read, is of a different character from those which formerly occupied its columns, though still one that may be termed a "social evil." it is the present scarcity of change in this world of change and changelings, that our neighbor proposes to obviate; and this is the bll it brings forward for the relief of small dealers, penny purchasers and distressed omnibus drivers:

"Let there be a general agreement that, for the present, a
5 cent coin shall pass for 6 cents.
10 cent coin shall pass for 12 cents.
25 cent coin shall pass for 30 cents.
50 cent coin shall pass for 60 cents."

There is a charming simplicity about the plan proposed, and it is susceptible of being pushed to an extent cheerful to contemplate. Nothing will be easier than to "agree" that a one dollar note shall pass for a two, for a five, or indeed for any amount that the wants of the holders may require; thus, the men whose fortunes now are moderate, will find them doubled, and the millionaire, if all come into the "general agreement," will find himself a billionaire. The only objection that can possibly be urged against the *Tribune's* strategical plan is that it will not at all change the present scarcity of change. Increase the value of coin and the value of everything else will increase in the same measure. Adopt the agreement suggested, and it would immediately be found that a

5 cent cigar will sell for 6 cents.
10 cent cobbler will sell for 12 cents.
25 cent lunch will sell for 30 cents.
50 cent dinner will sell for 60 cents.

The public would be placed in the position of a cat chasing its own tail in a vain endeavor to overtake it; of pushing two parallel lines on to infinity in a vain hope of their meeting. Our grocers borrowing an idea from the ingenious device would, perhaps, attempt to balance their scales, when they had once lost their equipoise, by adding equal weights to each beam. The most feasible way that suggests itself when a scarcity of change occurs is, to remedy the difficulty by *making* more, putting afloat either small coin itself or a representative value. This can best be done as was indicated in Saturday morning's TIMES. Let the City Chamberlain receive current funds and issue in their place checks for the convenient amounts less than a dollar, as may be desired. Thus, let the demand for change increase as it may, the supply can only be limited by the amount of bankable bills in circulation.

ANOTHER OF THE ALLIES AGAINST MEXICO DEFEATED.—The eleven-million swindle, known as the Corwin Treaty with Mexico, has been moved to the table of the Senate. There it will, *of course*, lie in eternal slumber. What new direction the energies of those who devised that scheme of public theft may take, it is impossible to conjecture; but we venture to say the wants and woes of Mexico will no longer be used as a pretext. Twice tried and twice defeated, the attempts of these gentlemen upon the public treasury must seek some better disguise. Besides, Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, is no longer at their service.

EVERY ONE CAN DO SOMETHING.—The instances in which sacrifice and effort for the cause of the country during the time of its sharp trial have been made by those who, from their position and circumstances, might well have said that they could do nothing, are numberless; but among the most striking is that of CONRAD ROSE, a pupil in one of our public schools, who brought to one of the managers of the Women's Central Relief Association $51, which he himself had collected for the fund of the Sanitary Commission. The devotion of this little fellow to the cause of the Republic—the merits of which, we are told, he seemed to understand pretty well—and his patient persistence in his determination to do *all that he could* for it, are well worthy the imitation of people who are his seniors in years, and his superiors in advantages of all kinds. At the present moment his example appeals strongly to the ladies, young and old—if ladies are ever old—who are spending the Summer months in the seclusion and comparative quiet and idleness of the country and of watering-places. We have called three hundred thousand more of their brothers, husbands, sons, and lovers, into the field; they will be in the field for a year, and perhaps more. Now, will any woman who has a brother, a lover, a husband, or a son, or who thinks herself worth one, spend her time over embroidery and elegant nonsense, when she can *just as well* spend her time and stir her fingers in providing the stockings, the shirts, the sheets, and the bandages which the men who fight for the Republic are sure to need? We think not. We believe that all over the loyal States, by the sea-side, on the mountain, at watering-places, at the farm-houses, where the more fortunate of our fairer population are seeking health and relaxation, it will be pronounced *bad ton* to spend that time and exertion on elegant needlework which might be spent in aiding the Sanitary Commission in providing for the needs of sick and wounded soldiers.

MELANCHOLY MAUNDERINGS OF LORD BROUGHAM ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—We have no heart to make a mock of aught Lord BROUGHAM says on American affairs. HENRY BROUGHAM has earned the kindly good-will of Americans by too long a life of friendly service and appreciation for us to have anything else but patience with him, now that his natural strength fails him, and he is given to saying very foolish and feeble things about us. But it is a painful spectacle, nevertheless. The war in the United States has become his *bête noir*; with senile loquacity he speaks now about every day on the subject, in season and out of season, without any apparent practical object, and only to "have his say." Each time, too, he grows more foolish and more feeble; but perhaps he reached the climax of these qualities in his latest utterance in the House of Lords, on the 1st of July. "It appeared," he said, "that not only were thousands of men in the United States embattled on either side, and displaying a courage and a conduct which were above all commendation, but the war had taken root in every rank of life, and all the evils of a civil contest were being experienced in the greatest intensity. *The inhabitants of the same village were banded against each other, and neighboring farmers and proprietors daily armed themselves and went forth, not to fight in their armies, but to carry on a sort of private warfare and to gratify their feelings of animosity or revenge!*" Such, he says, is the information which he gets "from persons who are most friendly to our kinsmen across the Atlantic." The wild fiction is not worth a moment's notice, except as showing into what idiotic drivel a noble mind can sink in its dotage. The erst robust HARRY BROUGHAM, the champion of freedom and progress, is now little else than

"A very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and upward, and, to deal plainly,
We fear, not in his perfect mind."

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.—A practical result of the great Union meeting to-day would be that it should act as a direct and immediate stimulus to volunteering. When the patriotism and enthusiasm of the people are raised high by the display of the sacred emblem of our country, by the power of eloquence and music, and by the magnetism of numbers, then is the time that the feeling rises in the bosom of every generous and gallant man, that for such a country and cause, life itself, or a hundred lives, were all too poor a sacrifice. The Republic has not yet lost the power to attract the love of its sons; Freedom is still a word to conjure with, and an idea dear to every true American; the "Union" has lost none of its charms because of the assaults made upon it by rebels; and the waving of the Star-Splangled Banner still stirs the heart of youth and age—of the sterner sex as of the fair. When these things are held up before the assembled multitude of citizens, and when it is seen that they are all menaced and endangered by the traitorous minions of JEFF. DAVIS, then it is that tens of thousands will rush to arms for their defence.

If, as the result of this meeting and before its adjournment, ten thousand men (which is about the City's quota under the new requisition,) were to volunteer for the service of their country, no one would deny that the meeting was a success sufficiently magnificent even for the great Metropolis of America. Out of the fifty or a hundred thousand patriotic citizens that will crowd Union Square to-day, is there not at least ten thousand who will enroll themselves under the starry flag before night?

CLOTHING FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—For the sake of the poor fellows, whose wounds are grievous, and who look forward to leaving the hospital half-clad or in rags, it is worth noticing that a joint resolution has passed through

Congress directing new clothing to be issued, when needed, to convalescent soldiers. Heretofore no provision of the kind has had existence; and red tape has only been too happy to turn out the half-cured veteran in tatters. It now only remains for Surgeons of the regular service and the agents of the Sanitary Commission to see that the Government bounty is furnished, to remove a serious stain upon the honor of the country.

GEN. STEVENS ON THE JAMES ISLAND REVERSE.—Our correspondent at Port Royal sends us the official report of Gen. STEVENS, in regard to the disaster at Secessionville. From that document and the highly interesting memorandum which accompanies it, the reader will learn that Gen. STEVENS denies, emphatically, two points which have been urged in defence of Gen. BENHAM in ordering the attack. One was, that the Council of War held before the battle, was unanimously favorable to the project. This, Gen. STEVENS produces the vouchers of Gens. WILLIAMS and WRIGHT, strengthened by his own word, to refute. All three of the general officers with whom Gen. BENHAM advised, believed that, until the heavy batteries had made an impression upon the enemy's works, an attack would be suicidal, as it proved. The other point was, that Gen. STEVENS' neglect to make the assault at the time prearranged, rendered the attempt abortive. Gen STEVENS is very specific in disproving this assertion, giving the exact time of each of his movements, and showing them to have anticipated the periods predetermined by BENHAM.

Such are the statements of the two officers; both men of credit as well as courage; and both distinguished for impetuous gallantry rather than for caution and delay. The issue is distinctly made up, and as it now only concerns the persons whose veracity is implicated, the public may be excused for dismissing the case as of exhausted interest. It is enough to know the affair at Secessionville was in the highest degree disgraceful; and that none of the disgrace attaches to the men, who fought with peculiar daring and persistency.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF BATON ROUGE.—Nervous people will be good enough not to be unduly agitated by the story which comes to us, by way of Mobile and Richmond, to the effect that Gen. VAN DORN has succeeded in distinguishing himself by recapturing Baton Rouge, with fifteen hundred of our troops. For one thing, the General in question would be too anxious to wipe out the memory of the drubbing which he received at Pea Ridge, at the hands of Gen. CURTIS, to allow intelligence of such an important success to linger on its way to Richmond long enough to make it necessary for it to pass through New-Orleans. Then, too, our dates from New-Orleans direct are to July 4, when Gen. BUTLER had just returned from a trip to Baton Rouge to look after its defences, and to assure the citizens that he was determined to hold it at all hazards. VAN DORN's attack, if he made one, must have taken place the very day after Gen. BUTLER left the State Capital, and then there would hardly have been time for the story of its result to have reached New-Orleans, so as to be carried to Mobile by the flag of truce boat referred to. Once before, it will be remembered, this identical story came to us in this very same shape, and for a few days people were made uncomfortable by the reflection that fifteen hundred prisoners had been added to the rebel stock in trade. Before becoming unhappy over this last announcement, it will be well to await another arrival from New-Orleans direct.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS FIRST IN THE FIELD.—The first regiment from New-England under the new requisition, bound for the seat of war, will pass through this City to-morrow morning. The regiment is from the hills of Vermont—the men such as those who passed through New-York with green sprigs in their caps, a year ago. Since then those hardy fellows have smelt gunpowder and have tasted battle; and on every field have borne themselves with a heroism and a fortitude worthy of their glorious State. Their comrades now rush to the rescue; and with none the less alacrity because their aid is so greatly needed, and the work they have to achieve will call forth so much of their native spirit. Had the regiment arrived here but one day earlier, so as to be present at the great Union meeting, it would have given an impetus to volunteering, though it might have made New-York ashamed of herself. Where are *our* volunteers under the new call? Let there be at least *one*, if not *ten*, regiments in uniform by to-night to greet the Vermonters to-morrow morning.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.—It is a curious evidence of the recklessness with which public money is squandered at Washington, the report of the House Committee on the extension of the Treasury building. That an architectural horror was rising before the eyes of the nation would seem to be a sufficient invitation to protest and inquiry. Not, however, until Mr. WALL, the member for the Williamsburgh District, moved an investigation, was it found that the men who contrived and superintended the work were not architects, or engineers, or otherwise professionally prepared for their office; that parts were put together without any regard to permanency or security; and that what is likely to cost $5,000,000 might have been readily accomplished for $1,000,000. The probability now is, the whole mass of costly masonry will have to be removed and the Druidical task done afresh.

It is due to the present Administration to say it is, in this instance, no more than the residuary legatee of a wrong devised and nearly consummated by that of Mr. BUCHANAN. When will the country have done with the evils brought upon it by a bad President?

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—"Wherever a Union soldier dares to raise the hated emblem of tyranny," says Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, in his address just issued to the people of that State, "tear it down, and rend it in tatters!" This will form a fit text to-day for any speaker at the Union meeting who may imagine that soft-sawder will now put down the rebellion.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Address of Gen. Pope to his Officers and Soldiers.

The Enemy to be Sought and Not Waited for.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of Virginia:

By special assignment of the President of the United States, I have assumed command of this army.

I have spent two weeks in learning your whereabouts, your condition and your wants, in preparing you for active operations, and in placing you in positions from which you can act promptly and to the purpose.

I have come to you from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our enemies—from an army whose business it has been to seek the adversary, and to beat him when found—whose policy has been *attack* and not *defence*.

In but one instance has the enemy been able to place our Western armies in a defensive attitude.

I presume that I have been called here to pursue the same system, and to lead you against the enemy.

It is my purpose to do so, and that speedily.

I am sure you long for an opportunity to win the distinction you are capable of achieving—that opportunity I shall endeavor to give you.

Meantime, I desire you to dismiss from your minds certain phrases which I am sorry to find much in vogue amongst you.

I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding them—of lines of retreat—and of bases of supplies. Let us discard such ideas.

The strongest position a soldier should desire to occupy is one from which he can most easily advance against the enemy.

Let us study the probable line of retreat of our opponents, and leave our own to take care of themselves.

Let us look before us and not behind.

Success and Glory are in the advance.

Disaster and Shame lurk in the rear.

Let us act on this understanding, and it is safe to predict that your banners shall be inscribed with many a glorious deed, and that your names will be dear to your countrymen forever.

(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Important Order by Gen. Grant in Memphis—Progress of the Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 12.

Gen. GRANT has issued an order requiring the families of all persons connected with the Confederate army or Government to leave the city within five days, or take an oath that they have not, and will not furnish information to the enemy. This sweeping order is in consequence of constant communication between persons in the rebel army and friends here. This order causes considerable excitement.

Refugees from Helena, Ark., say that on the 4th 500 rebels attacked Gen. CURTIS' advance, but were utterly routed.

Col. FITCH is still at St. Charles. It is reported that he has had a sharp skirmish with the rebels in that vicinity, but that the latter were routed.

VICKSBURGH, Thursday, July 10.

The firing was quite rapid this evening. The enemy replied with rifled guns. No great damage was done on either side.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. A. H. FOOT, for his gallant services in the West. Passed.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered a resolution asking the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate any information he may have as to the reason for the arrest of Lieut.-Col. D. R. ANTHON, of Kansas. Laid over.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the bill for the admission of West Virginia. Agreed to by Yeas, 25; Nays, 11.

The question was on Mr. SUMNER's amendment to strike out the provision from children who are born after the 4th of July, 1863, and insert "that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted."

The amendment was rejected by Yeas 11; Nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Grimes, King, Lane, of Kansas, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILLEY, of Virginia, (Union,) moved an amendt ment, as a substitute for the latter portion of the bill, providing "that the State of West Virginia shall be admitted on the fundamental condition that all slaves born within the limits of said State after the 4th of July, 1863, shall be free, and that the second section of article 11 of the Constitution of said State, shall no be construed to authorize the passage of any law by which any citizen of any State of this Union shall be excluded from any privileges or immunities to which said citizen is entitled by the Constitution of the United States, provided, the Convention to be reconvened shall declare the assent of the State to said fundamental condition and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who shall make proclamation of it, and said State shall be admitted in sixty days after such proclamation.

After further discussion, Mr. WILLEY wit hdrew his first amendment, and offered as a substitute a bill from the House, substantially the same, with a provision for submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, that all slaves in the limits of said State, at the time aforesaid, the 4th of July, 1863, who are under ten years of age, shall be free when they are twenty-one, and that all under twenty-one, and over ten shall be free when they are twenty-five.

Mr. LANE's amendment was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 12.

Mr. CARLILE then moved to amend, so as to strike out all conditions in regard to the admission of the States.

This was rejectad by Yeas, 11; Nays, 25.

YEAS.—Messrs. Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri, Wright.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Browing, Clark, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr. WILLEY's amendment was then adopted.

The question was then on the passage of the bill.

Mr. SUMNER said that he could not vote for the admission of a State recognizing Slavery for a generation. He would not vote for the admission of two Senators from a Slave State.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to the admission of a new State at this time, and spoke at some length against it. He contended that it would destroy the nucleus around which rally the loyal people of the whole State. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until December.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CARLILE in favor of postponement, and by Mr. WADE and WILLEY in opposition to it.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion was rejected by Yeas, 17; Nays, 23.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) spoke at some length against the bill.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Rice, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson of Massachusetts—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Chandler, Cowan, Davis, Howard, Kennedy, King, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson of Missouri, Wright—17.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) called up the bill from the House to punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage stamps. Passed.

Mr. CHANDLER of Mich, (Rep.,) called up the bill requiring commanders of American vessels sailing from foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

On the motion of Mr. RICE of Minnesota, (Rep.,) the bill was so amended as to provide that all persons prosecuting claims against the Government before any of the Departments take the same oath.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. HALE from the Conference committee, on the bill for the better government of the Navy, made a report which was agreed to. So the bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the resolution relating to the law of prize, &c.

The bill provides that all moneys arising from the sale of prizes shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days after the sale.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution for the expulsion of the Senator from Rhode Island, (SIMMONS,) without any recommendation, simply stating the facts of the case, and leaving the Senate to act at its discretion.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to military hospitals.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, calling forth the militia, etc., and offered a substitute for the bill.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a draft of a bill for compensating any State for abolishing Slavery. The bill was read, and is the same as sent to the House.

Mr. POWELL wanted to know if it was in order for the President to introduce a bill in the Senate.

The President *pro tem.* said he had no comments to make on the propriety or character of any communication the President chooses to send to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER moved the President's message and bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected. He thought it perfectly idle to attempt to act on that measure at this period of the session.

After further discussion, Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his objection, and the message was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER then offered a resolution that the resolution adjourning Congress Wednesday, the 16th, be rescinded, in order to have time to legislate properly on this message and other subjects.

Objected to. Laid over.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the bankrupt bill was taken up, several verbal amendments made, and the bill made a special order for the second Monday in December.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill in relation to *letters-of-marque*, prizes and prize goods. He moved a substitute for the bill that the President be authorized, during the continuance of the present rebellion, to grant *letters-of-marque* and reprisals under the provisions of the acts of 1812 and 1813, and those acts revived against that part of the United States whose inhabitants have been declared in a state of insurrection, and vessels and property to them belonging.

The substitute was adopted, and the matter postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. POWELL called up the bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government taking any consideration for procuring contracts, place or office, returned from the House with amendments.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed,

Went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 14.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

The bill is similar to that laid on the table on Saturday, with the exception that no provision is made as in the former, for the purchase of copies of the Annals of Congress, which was the cause of its rejection.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) moved to strike out the clause appropriating half a million of dollars to carry out the colonization project contemplated by the District of Columbia and Confiscation acts.

Mr. STEVENS said this appropriation was rendered necessary by the terms of these laws themselves.

Mr. MALLORY's motion was disagreed to, by yeas, 41; nays, 70.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill imposing an additional cent a pound on sugar, under the Internal Tax law.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., (Rep.) briefly opposed the bill, arguing that it might be advantageous to the Government, but it was unjust to the producers.

Mr. STEVENS said this tax of two cents would operate only on the cane sugar of Louisiana and Texas, and according to the figures of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the sugar produced in Louisiana, would produce a revenue of fourteen millions annually. This was the most effectual way by which the Secessionists there could be reached in the matter of internal taxes.

A proviso was added, that the proposed tax should not apply to sugar manufactured from sorghum.

The bill was then passed by three majority.

The project of a slave emancipation bill, recommended by President LINCOLN, was laid before the House, and referred to the Select Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in the Border Slave States, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked, and obtained leave to introduce a bill to reduce the rates of mileage of Members of Congress 50 per centum.

The bill provides that the mileage shall be computed by the most usual directly traveled route, to and from the residence of members.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) submitted as a substitute that all laws and parts of laws giving mileage to members be and they are hereby repealed.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered the following to the latter:

"This provision shall apply to the present Congress, and the mileage already received for the same."

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Opp.,) moved that the House adjourn, in order to stop this buncombe.

Motion to adjourn negatived.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

The House, then, without concluding the subject, adjourned.

FESTIVALS OF THE GERMANS.

Great Pic-Nic and Summer Night Festival —Music, Dancing, and General Hilarity —15,000 Persons Present.

The effort to establish a German Hospital in New-York has, for many months past, seriously engaged the attention of all that vast mass of our fellow citizens who claim their origin in Vaterland, and the most influential personages, male and female, of that estimable class of our population, have united heart and hand in the undertaking. Committees and clubs have been formed in every ward to further the project, and a Central Committee of weight and respectability presides over the action of these subsidiary bodies. The grand Industrial Fair in behalf of the hospital will not take place till September, but in the meanwhile various preliminary festivals have been arranged. The first of these took place yesterday at Jones' Wood, and although in the earlier part of the day the attendance, owing to the intense heat and other causes, was not so large as had been anticipated, in the evening, after dusk, the concourse that took part in the festivities amply compensated for the apprehensions of the morning.

The *fête* was under the special charge of the *Frauen Hurlfs Verein*, or Ladies' Aid Society, which has so nobly assisted the hospital scheme from the first.

About noon the visitors began to arrive, and HIRSCHMANN'S fine Concert Band, of twenty pieces opened the amusements of the day with delightful music from the balcony of SOMMERS' Hotel, overlooking the East River. The adjacent spacious dancing-floors were soon filled with joyous groups of German ladies and their friends in gala attire, and the afternoon was devoted to polkas, quadrilles, waltzes and innocent mirth, another fine brass band alternating with HIRSCHMANN'S in keeping up the spirit of the scene. The substantial viands and beverages of German usage of course performed their part, and the inevitable brigade of fat and rosy children, ever present at the reveis of Teutonia, added a happy feature to the tableau. The day was exceedingly beautiful, and the aspect of the woodland retreat, with its gay banners and picturesque groups reflected in the bright waters of the neighboring river, dotted with sails and studded with green islands, formed a picture worthy of CLAUDE for softness of outline, and of TENIERS for hearty life.

THE COMMITTEE.

Mine host LOMMERS was everywhere contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of all his guests, and the assembled multitude are greatly indebted for the success of the day's programme to the following gentlemen, composing the Committee of Arrangements: F. CASSNA, President; H. Stoehr, Vice-President; E. Herring, Secretary; A. Dehnhoff, Second Secretary; F. Fischer, Treasurer, and Messrs. Erbe and Meinhardt, the Committee on behalf of the Hospital.

THE SOCIETIES.

Around the main centres of amusement, and scattered through the extensive grounds, were the booths and marquees of the different German Societies which contributed their aid to the occasion. Of these we counted 25, as follows:

The Rheinische Saengerbund, the New-York Sing Academie, the Unlandbund, the Colonia, the Schillerbund, the Frohsinn, the Social Reformer Liedertafel, the Fidelia, the Teutonia, the Mozart Mannerchor, the Germania, the Hoboken Quartette Club, the Amphion, the Saengerrunde, the Appollonia, the Mozart Verein, the Social Reformer Gesang Verein, the Concordia Maennerchor, the Melomanie, the Orpheus, the Yorkville Maennerchor, the Union Maennerchor, the Allemania, the Lyra Maennerchor, and the Bloomingdale Eintracht.

At the headquarters of all these societies there were elegant decorations of their private banners and devices, the flag of the Union waving over all, and with song, sentiment and mirth the hours were charmed away.

THE CONCERT.

Toward 8 P. M. the real throng of the festival began to arrive, and by 9 o'clock the scene was one of fairy-land—the woods sparkling with colored lanterns and crowded with joyous groups, the illuminated dancing floors, the river reflecting the whole scene upon its unruffled surface, and then the wholesouled mirth pervading the entire *fête* made it all and more than that which had been predicted—a midsummer night's revel worthy of the participants and the occasion.

About 9 the concert, sustained by HIRSCHMANN'S full band and the various corps of singers present, commenced, and was followed through the annexed programme:

An overture from WEBER'S "Oberon"—By the Band.

"The German Fatherland"—A Grand Chorus by KALLIWODA; several societies participating.

"A Song to Joy"—By GREGOR and HALLE; sung by the Teutonia Maennerchor.

"To Fatherland"—By the Band and the New-York Allgemeinen Saengerbund.

"Upon the Rhine"—By KNECKEN; four societies joining.

"The German Tricolor"—By the Duke of Coburg. And a Grand Chorus—"The Good Night."

Close upon the concert followed the climax of the festival, and the whirl of the giddy throng revived the memory of other joyous nights when mirth can give

"No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."

The receipts of the occasion were large, and the charitable enterprise of the German Hospital won many a golden obolus from the merry-making of the day.

The German Hospital in Brooklyn—Pic Nic in Leveridge Park.

A *fête* of proportions nearly equal to that at Jones' Wood, was held yesterday in Leveridge Park near Brooklyn, by the Washington Aid Society for the Sick, No. 1. A procession of societies started at 8 A. M. from OLTMANN'S Hall, on the corner of Graham-avenue and McKibbin-street, and proceeded through many neighboring streets to the beautiful wood known by the name given above. The Venus Verein of the Sons of Herrmann; the Schuhmacher Verein; the Zoellner Maennerchor, of Williamsburgh, and the Harmonia Gesangverein, of East New-York, participated, and the day was spent in the most agreeable manner, with musical and other entertainments, yielding a handsome sum to the funds of the German Hospital. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. G. Herrbruck, K. Ringsdorf, F. Tay, A. Weber, A. Wetterer, J. Johann, H. Claus. and H. Kuechler, Secretary.

Excursion of Mrs. Lincoln in New-York Harbor.

Mrs. President LINCOLN and her two sons, accompanied by Col. SWEENEY, Col. HOWE, Col. MURPHY and several lady friends, made an excursion in the harbor yesterday (Monday), under the auspices of the Surveyor of the Port, Mr. ANDREWS. The revenue steamer *Winnata*, having the party on board, left the barge office at 1 o'clock, and by invitation of Capt. PETAIN, of the steamer *City of New-York*, and JOHN G. DALE, agent of the New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company, paid a visit to that ship, where a lunch was provided in the best style by Capt. PETAIN. At the table the health of the President of the United States and the Queen were duly mentioned and drank with much good feeling. At the conclusion of the entertainment the party proceeded up the East River to visit the *Great Eastern*. On the arrival of that ship Capt. PATTON received Mrs. LINCOLN with customary honor, and conducted herself and friends through all the most interesting portions of the ship, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and other National airs. The party passed several hours on board, and, before leaving, were invited to a fine entertainment, provided *impromptu*. Great pains were taken by Capt. PATTON and his subordinate officers to make the visit agreeable. When the party left, and the revenue steamer got under way, the men on board the great ship assembled on the wheelhouses, and along the side of the ship, and cheered for the President of the United States, while the band played "Yankee Doodle." The guns of the *Great Eastern* also gave the customary salute.

Mrs. LINCOLN and her friends expressed themselves highly gratified with the pleasant excursion, and with our beautiful Bay and its surroundings.

MR. FLORENCE'S BENEFIT.—At Wallacks Theatre, this evening, Mr. J. W. FLORENCE takes his first benefit since his return from Europe. An unusually attractive bill will be presented, which, no doubt, will fill the house.

Deafness.—NEW MODE OF CURE, published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, of No. 38 Clinton-place. See *Sunday Times*.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 329.—July 14, 1862.
46, 1, 28, 36, 47, 16, 67, 41, 76, 13, 37, 29, 10.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 330.—July 14, 1862.
10, 11, 74, 25, 29, 6, 3, 28, 60, 27, 21, 69.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 277.—July 14, 1862.
23, 63, 21, 33, 65, 1, 38, 56, 50, 75, 39, 16, 51.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 276.—July 14, 1862.
5, 30, 36, 56, 48, 24, 75, 42, 35, 57, 19, 45.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* uilding.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted o any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

NO. 49 FULTON-ST.

IRON PORCELAIN COMBINATION PRESERVE JARS."—Have you seen this new and durable article, if not please give me a call.

They are just the thing you have been looking for. Glass is brittle and stone will break, but the COMBINATION JAR WILL LAST FOREVER, and a trifle longer. WARRANTED to keep fruits, tomatoes, &c., &c., perfectly, or the money returned. Sold in quantities to suit, and at prices that has already insured a sale of 200 a day, at NO. 49 FULTON-ST.,
WM. S. MURRAY.
Formerly No. 22 John-st.

HUNTER'S PATENT DAY AND
NIGHT COMPASSES
Are the only compasses which can be seen at night without a light. Every officer and soldier should have one. Price $1, $2, $3, $5 and $10. "Can be read much more easily at night than any other."—Maj. Myers, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army. Wholesale and retail by H. W. HUNTER, optician, No. 169 William-st., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND LIVER COMplaints cured by Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP. It never fails. Price 50cts., sold by the druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, appointed by Gov. Morgan, and named in Adjt.-Gen. Hillhouse's Circular of July 5, 1862, as a Committee to aid in the organization of a Regiment of Volunteers, under the recent call of the President, was held at the Everett House on Friday, July 11, 1862, at 3 P. M.

There was a large attendance of members of the Committee, whose names are as follows:

Hon. John J. Bradley,
Hon. Royal Phelps,
A. T. Stewart, Esq.,
James Kelly, Esq.,
George Starr, Esq.,
Thomas Lawrence, Esq.,
James W. Farr, Esq.,
Charles J. Chipp, Esq.,
Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq.,
Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq.,
Gen. Charles B. Spicer,
Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,
George W. Blunt, Esq.,
Hon. Charles S. Dall.
John T. Johnston, Esq.,
Richard O'Gorman, Esq.,
Hon. Simeon Draper, Esq.,
Washington Smith. Esq.,
David R. Jaques, Esq.,
Cyrus Curtiss, Esq.,
Peter Cooper, Esq.,
Wm. H. Aspinwall, Esq.

Senator J. J. Bradley was called to the Chair, and D. R. Jaques appointed Secretary.

After an interchange of views, resolutions were passed, on motion of Gen. Wetmore, for the appointment of Select Committees on Plan of Operations, Finance and Recruiting Stations.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen a Committee on Permanent Organization: P. M. Wetmore, A. T. Stewart and G. W. Blunt.

On motion of Mr. James Kelly, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following named citizens in each Ward in the Sixth Senatorial District be nominated and requested to aid, by their earnest and determined efforts, the organization of Regiments of Volunteers, under the recent call of the President of the United States, and at the request of the Governor and the military authorities of the State.

NINTH WARD.

Alanson H. Scudder,
Edward V. Price,
Andrew Quackenbush,
Linus Scudder,
James W. Booth,
Jas. H. Townsend,
Augustus F. Dow,
Henry W. Smith,
Wm. J. Brisley,
A. J. Campbell,
Matthew Kane,
Crist & Wood,
M. T. Bunn,
W. I. Adams,
James Harrison,
Lambert Suydam,
Geo. G. Sickels,
Peter A. Awner,
Charles Hall,
I. W. Clowes,
Wm. H. Christie,
Jacob C. Bogert,
Chas. S. Wright,
H. N. Cargill,
Wm. Wade.
W. W. Cornell,
O. F. Wardell,
Quinton McAdam,
Isaac Allen,
W. A. Baylor,
John B. Allen,
Rufus King,
E. Denison,
Geo. F. Merklee,
Henry F. See,
J. B. Hertz,
David Huyler,
John Ross,
George B. Dean,
T. G. Girvan,
Benjamin Smith,
Charles Crane,
Samuel Derrickson,
David D. Crane,
Alex. L. Shaw,
Alex. L. Shaw, jr.,
Wm. M. Gray,
Wm. Dodge,
Charles Oakley,
Andrew Hoagland,
H. K. Gaynor,
James Young.
T. J. Blank,
Alex. H. Keech,
Wm. H. Gedney,
James Galway,
E. H. Senior,
Wm. Wilson.
C. S. Schermerhorn,
W. H. Mead,
Wm. Goodheart,
Wm. H. Dusenbury,
Robt. Peterson,
D. B. Pearson,
Jefferson Berrian,
Jacob S. Huyler,
Thomas Wiley,
Abram Soper,
Joseph Baldwin,
Lewis Mealio,
L. H. Buell,
John Keyser,
Wm. E. Berrian,
R. S. Hoe,
J. A. Conover,
Charles M. Earle,
Wm. Howland,
Asa Butnam,
Sinclair Tousey,
Nelson D. Thayer,
James S. Anderson.
A. G. C. Van Buren,
Robert Patton.
Nathaniel Johnson,
John W. Brister,
Jas. W. Farr,
Charles J. Chipp,
Wm. E. Lawrence,
George Starr,
Wm. H. Gray,
John J. Haviland,
Wm. J. Van Arsdale,
Stephen Curtis.
A. G. Bogert,
David Earl,
Wm. Douglass,
Wm. H. Van Tassel,
Hugh McGinley,
Abm. J. Felter,
Wm. H. Van Valer,
Gilbert J. Bogart,
John Nash,
John Richardson,
Justus M. Beebe,
Andrew Van Antwerp,
James Lawson,
Philip W. Engs,
Dr. Samuel Hall,
Vincent King,
John Morgan,
Caleb C. Crane,
E. J. Hamilton,
Peter Royce.
Lambert Suydam,
Charles Stirling,
Abm. Repelyea.
Charles L. Church,
Thomas Wiley,
Joshua Bowman.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Christopher R. Robert,
Gabriel Mead,
Thomas W. Pearsall,
Benj. W. Swan,
Otis D. Swan,
David Thompson,
Byam K. Stevens,
Franklin H. Delano,
John Milhau,
Wm. B. Astor,
Joseph Sampson,
Charles H. Russell,
Chester Driggs,
Peter Gilsey,
Samuel S. Fitch,
George Bruce,
Peter Lorrillard,
Cornelius V. Roosevelt,
Charles A. Davis,
Josiah Lane,
John H. Mortimer,
Edward Warren,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
John Johnson,
Eli White.
James Renwick,
James Lenox,
Robert B. Minturn,
Charles N. Talbot,
Simeon Draper,
James E. Cooley,
Myndert Vanschaick,
George W. Dilks,
Daniel W. Norris,
Peter J. Bogert,
Wm. H. Appleton,
Guy Richards,
Stacey B. Collins,
Frederick O. Fowler,
Eleazar Parmly,
John Ward,
Augustus Fleming,
Robert McCoskry,
James H. Roosevelt,
Samuel Leeds,
John M. Knox,
Edm. H. Schermerhorn,
Edward N. Tayler,
James N. Cobb,
Alfred Tobias,
Horace Waldo,
Anson Livingston,
Geo. W. Plath,
George Barclay,
Cornelius Vanderbilt,
Matthew Morgan,
Augustus H. Ward.
James B. Murray,
Wm. Barnwell,
Wm. Bradford,
Alfred Wagstaff,
Gardiner G. Howland,
Stewart Brown,
Samuel Wetmore,
John C. Green,
Thomas Suffern,
Wm. H. Rhinelander,
George P. Rogers,
Henry Chauncey,
Jonas Conkling,
Nathan C. Platt,
James Boorman,
Thomas Denny,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Henry Youngs,
Cyrus Curtiss,
Henry Dexter.
Marshall B. Blake,
Edwin J. Brown,
Stephen Brush,
Robert Hyslop,
John D. Lawson,
Frederick A. Conkling,
Isaac Labagh,
Walter W. Conklin,
Joseph Tuckerman,
John S. Bussing,
Wm. Allen Butler,
George W. Blunt,
H. L. Van Wyck,
Willard Parker,
Wm. H. Wisner,
James S. Huggins,
Henry M. Tabor.
Thomas Tileston,
Paul Spofford,
Richard M. Blatchford,
Herman D. Aldrich,
Robert McCurdy,
Uriah J. Smith.
Charles H. Marshall,
Frederick Gibert,
Charles P. Daly,
Abraham Lent,
John H. Brady,
George H. Purser,
Francis T. Resch,
Cornelius Van Cott,
Isaac H. Brown,
James Bowen.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Thomas Christy,
S. S. Constant,
Henry Ellsworth,
F. C. Havemeyer.
W. F. Havemeyer,
Charles Buckhalter,
Reuben Buckhalter,
Dexter Fairbanks,
J. H. McCunn,
N. H. Guion,
Richard Lawrence,
John S. Boyd,
Wm. Seligman,
Wm. Lowerre.
Edmund H. Miller,
John Dwight,
Wm Menzies,
Wm. J. Roome,
Joseph Rogers,
D. A. Cushman,
John Duncan,
John A. Hasbrouck,
E. W. Theonig,
W. R. Stafford,
Richard Hartley,
Charles Zabriskie,
David Wallentine,
C. C. Moore,
—. Seymour,
George Miln,
Wm. Borden,
Alex. Hollmann,
Geo. McKenzie,
H. H. Leeds & Co.,
T. F. Pester,
C. W. Sandford,
J. T. Brady,
Gardner Spring,
John Carter,
A. F. Pearse,
R. Morton,
Philip W. Engs,
D. Clark,
W. C. Russel,
Isaac Dayton,
Wm. Orton,
Wm. H. Bull,
Hugh Gardiner,
Wm. J. Haskatt,
Wm. B. Leonard,
Mordecai L. Marsh,
J. S. Bosworth,
D. D. Smith,
A. & E. Scheitlin,
Jacob Abbott,
Matthias Bloodgood,
Milton W. John,
John C. Hewitt,
A. S. Underhill,
Rufus Prince,
George Platt,
John M. Dodd,
G. W. Youngs,
David Erwin,
John M. Telford,
Platt Brush,
G. A. Phelps,
Edward McVickar,
Hooper C. Van Vorst,
Joseph Tucker,
James M. Wells,
Samson Moore,
Isaac C. Ogden,
Augustus Wood,
A. Winans,
D. M. Fitch,
D. S. Hughes,
D. Barnes,
J. Eppden,
James Cowles,
George Schruetzel,
John Schruetzel,
W. L. Boyd.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Gen. John C. Fremont,
Hon. Geo. Bancroft,
Hon. George Opdyke,
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
Hon. Luther Bradish,
Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel,
Samuel Frost,
Capt. Haywood,
Henry J. Scudder,
D. Hennessy,
Hon. Wm. V. Brady,
Wm. Laimbier, Jr.,
Timothy G. Churchill,
Richard French,
Dr. A. H. Heath,
James Kelly,
Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Isaac Lewis,
Henry A. Hurlburt,
Wm. H. Anthon,
A. R.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—July 14, 1862.
1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley and Genet.

The minutes of the meeting of June 30 were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of John H. Talman, for permission to regulate, &c., part of sixty-ninth-street, in front of his premises.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved That Fifteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the southwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Avenue B to East River, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on Avenue B and Eighteenth-street, southwest corner; also on Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Avenue C; also on north side of Seventeenth-street, between Avenues C and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be, and is hereby, given to Frederick Gubel to erect an ornamental shutter-box on the awning posts in front of his premises, number one hundred and five Canal-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Subsequently reconsidered and adopted on Yeas and Nays:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Frear—4.

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, An application has been made by the United States Quartermaster on this station, to the Comptroller, for the west side of the Western Pier on the East River, for the purpose of landing the sick and wounded soldiers, and as this side of the pier is now used contrary to law and without compensation to the City; therefore

Resolved, That the Comptroller be asked to communicate to this body a copy of the correspondence in relation to this application.

Alderman Smith moved to refer the same to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was concurred in on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear—4.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the hose carriage of Hose Company Number Sixty be rebuilt, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and ten dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the preceding Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, H. C. Genet., Esq., be engrossed and framed, at an expense not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which amount is hereby appropriated, and the Comptroller is authorized and directed to pay the same, upon the presentation of the proper voucher.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the northwest corner of Eighteenth-street and Avenue B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to fence vacant lots on the south side of Sixteenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Dayton moved to take up a paper laid over at the last meeting relative to providing bounty for volunteers from this City, under the late call of the President.

Alderman Boole moved to lay the motion of Alderman Dayton on the table.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Genet—5.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for excavating cellar and repairing and painting house of Engine Company Number Twenty-two.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that permission be given to R. H. Cudlip to regulate and grade Sixty-ninth-street to the centre thereof, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, in accordance with the grade lines of said street, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the cost thereof to be borne by said Cudlip.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that Seventy-sixth-street between Fifth avenue and the East River, be regulated and graded, curbed and guttered, and the sidewalk flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets, recommending the adoption of a resolution to set and reset curb and gutter stones in Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—14.

Report of Committee on Streets, recommending the adoption of a resolution to pave and repave Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, under the direction of the Croton Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Genet—14.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting a letter from the First Directress of the Ladies' House for sick and wounded soldiers, relative to the occupancy of said building by the Northeastern Dispensary.

During the reading of the paper—

Alderman Farley moved that the further reading be suspended and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Alderman Dayton demanding a division of the question, The question was put on the first part of said motion, viz: "that the further reading be suspended."

Which was carried on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell and Farley—9.

Negative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet—6.

The question recurring on the second part of Alderman Farley's motion, viz.: "and the same be referred to the Committee on National Affairs,"

Alderman Genet moved, as an amendment, that the reference be to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Boole, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

The question was then taken on the proposition to refer to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, the President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear and Genet.

Accompanying the above communication was an invitation from the Committees of the Common Council, Chamber of Commerce, Union Defence Committee, etc., to attend a mass meeting of all parties who are in favor of supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and suppression of the rebellion, etc., to be held on Tuesday, fifteenth instant.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up and considering

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,

Which was carried,

Preamble, (of Board of Aldermen,) relative to veto of resolution and ordinance establishing the St. Joseph's Hospital; also, that the Board of Aldermen is anxious this object should be attained, with resolution that this Board recommend to the Commissioners of the Central Park to put the building which has been selected for such hospital, at the service of the authorities of the State, to be used as a hospital, under the charge and direction of the Sisters of Charity.

(In Board of Councilmen, July 10th, said preamble and resolutions, amended by striking therefrom the words "Board of Aldermen" wherever they occur, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Common Council," and, as amended, adopted.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-one cents be donated to the Trustees of the Union Methodist Church in Yorkville, to pay an assessment against said church property, for sewer in Second-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter R. Knapp, Collector of Assessments, for the sum of six hundred dollars, viz., the amount of assessment against the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, for the widening of Worth-street, and charge the same to its appropriate account of donations.

Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Smith moved to resume the consideration of

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Which was carried.

Reports of Joint and Special Committee on the celebration of Fourth of July, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of [illegible] for amount paid for music and charge the same to the appropriate account.

The Board was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Genet—6.

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now adjourn. Which was carried.

Whereupon the President then declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the seventeenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes: "Ben. Wood will escape from the Judiciary Committee without serious damage. Ben. is a sharp fellow and has not been blundering. The attempt was made to prove that he had been trying to communicate with Richmond, and a witness, if I do not mistake, swore point blank that Ben. desired to make an arrangement with him to go down to the rebel capital. What does the honorable member do but go to work and prove that the witness has been guilty (convicted I think,) of forgery, and that nobody has any business to believe him under oath. About the worst thing done by Wood was to circulate his treasonable speech, which he did North and South."

—Lieut. John C. Worden is staying at the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y. Those interested in the gallant hero of the *Monitor*, will be pleased to learn that his injured eye is so far recovered that he can read the newspapers.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Hornasia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 2
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 26
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Scotia* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Wednesday) at 8½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF MARY Donlon, or John Donlon, or Michael Donlon, or James Donlon, formerly of the Half Parish, near Shokestown, Ireland West. Also, Edward and Marie Feeney. Address MARY FEENEY, Mr. HUSKINSON, Abbotsford House, Stephen-street, Edge-lane, Stretford, Manchester, England. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister's child, Mary Feeney.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left in the hands of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG AND GRAND
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR, MODERN, SECOND-hand 7-octave rosewood piano forte, in good order, of Hazelton, Steinway or Chickering's make. Please state full particulars with lowest terms, name of maker, number of piano, and date of purchase. Address MOZART, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ and 7-octave, $175 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

SHADY RETREAT TO LET—A VERY DESirable, modern built country residence, pleasantly accessible in less than an hour from the City, and only five minutes' walk from depôt; neighborhood genteel; excellent schools, and surroundings unsurpassed for scenery and beautiful drives. There are fourteen rooms, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, wash trays and stable; rent moderate. Apply at 75 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or of PITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 80 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE UPper part of the City; rents $350 and upwards. Also, a large store, corner Broadway and 42d-st. Also, some parts of houses. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., cor. 16th-st, from morning to 9 P. M.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c, APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New York Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE ON STATEN OR Long Island, near the water, to rent for one or two months, unfurnished. Apply or address J. McCLAVE, No. 1 241 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Staatsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 3.

EIGHT CARTES DE VISITE FOR $1, Equal unequaled style and finish, at TAIT'S, No. 51 Cortlandt-st., corner Greenwich.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 443 6th-av., near 44th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children. No objection to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, neat young English girl, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; can take full management of the dining-room; keeps the silver in the best of order. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 192 7th-av, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to wait on a family, and will go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 179 West 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in City or country, by a young woman, who can give good references. Apply to-day at No. 30 East 20th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation in the city or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies and fancy dishes; best of reference given. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES to engage with a first-class family as cook; is thoroughly acquainted with cooking in all its branches; testimonials of the very highest as to her competency. Apply at No. 289 6th-av., corner 18th-st., for two days, or till engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook; can make good bread and biscuit; willing to assist in washing and ironing; City references if required. Can be seen at No. 25 East 12th-st., in the grocery-store.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as cook in a private family; is well experienced; has the best of City reference; would go a short distance in the country if required. Can be seen at No. 36 West 13th-st., first flight of stairs up.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 112 West 27th-st., in the variety store.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—TWO RESpectable young women wish situations in a private family—one a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; both would like to live with one family; would have no objections to a short distance to the country for the summer. Can be seen for two days at their present employer's, No. 89 West 30th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer; first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, IN a City or country, by a smart and very efficient servant girl, either as cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, a nice cook, respectful and highly recommended. Apply at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—Situations wanted for three good girls, one cook, one chambermaid and waitress, and one nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Apply at their present place, No. 126 West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted for a most excellent servant; will be found reliable, efficient and obliging in every respect; a superior washer and ironer; makes good pastry and preserves, is a good meat cook; highly recommended from her last place, where she lived quite a length of time. Apply at No. 15 Courtland-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn. Would go in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a very efficient and highly recommended girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a gentleman's family, or will do general housework; no objection to any distance out on the avenues; is a neat, trusty and desirable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman as good cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business; best of City reference. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country. Apply for two days, at No. 122 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A RESPECTAble, steady young woman, with good references, desires a situation in City or country; is a first-class washer and ironer, a good plain cook and baker; wages $5 to a good place. App y at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.; inquire for WINEFORD.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A smart, industrious girl, a situation either in the City or country; is an excellent washer and ironer, good plain cook, an economical, neat servant, and obliging and trusty; wages moderate. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman wants a situation; is a good cook and baker of bread and plain pastries, and excellent washer and ironer; can make good butter; two years reference from last place. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED widow lady, who has just given up housekeeping, is desirous to be employed in any way that her services can be made available; is of business habits; accustomed to children; can dress hair; is useful at her needle. Apply to A. B., No. 47 Amity-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A SITuation wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do general housework, or as nurse and waitress; is fully accomplished in every respect; has lived with her present employer for four years. Call at No. 93 Christopher-st., where every satisfaction can be given. Is kind to children.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid or regular laundress; does it up in the magnificent style of the French and Dietzy; no objection to go as regular housemaid; wages: $7 to $8; City or country. Call at, or address a note, No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as matron or housekeeper in a seminary or some public institution, or a private family, by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping in all its branches; she would study the interest of her employer; advertiser can produce the most satisfactory testimonials and the best of reference. Call or address F. L., No. 6 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, between Henry-st. and Hicks-st., for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; wishes to go to the country; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st-st.

AS FRENCH NURSE.—UNE PARISIENNE désire se placer comme bonne ou femme de chambre. Elle est habituée aux soins des enfants, sait tres bien coudre et coiffer, peut fournir de bonnes recommendations. S'adresser au bureau de placement Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8me rue, pres de Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 243 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor; would like to go in the country.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable single young man, as coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference; is willing to devote his time to the interest of his employers; is willing to assist in gardening if required; no objection to travel with a single gentleman. Address E. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen in the fruit-store, No. 909 Broadway, or address a note to J. K., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The best of references given.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, as coachman and groom, and can wait on table if required; good City reference; has no objection to the country. Address W. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, by a respectable German Protestant man, a situation as farmer or gardener, in the country; has the best of reference; is honest and sober, and will give satisfaction to employers. Can be seen at No. 174 3d-st., between Avs. A and B.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED by a young Englishman and his wife; the man as coachman and groom, the woman as cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing; both will be found thorough English servants; they have good City reference from their last employer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 John-st., in the seed-store, or address W. P., Thorburn's seed-store.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—A young man from Glasgow, conversant with the paint and color trade, desires a situation, as traveler to show samples and solicit orders through Canada or the United States. Address JOHN KERR, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—A PRIVATE WAITER OF EXperience in some of the first families of the City, wants a situation; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, trustworthy and very reliable; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended from his last situation. Address No. 96 3d-av.; in the apothecary store, or a note addressed WILLIAMS will be immediately attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—DISENGAGED AND WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; can produce the best of City and country references. Any notes addressed E. M'C., No. 51 Crosby-st., will be attended to.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY, TO ASSIST IN THE bar of a hotel, in a town a short distance from New-York; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address M. J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD MAN AS COOK and caterer, by an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, for a small mess of three or four. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A DENTIST.—WANTED, A DENTIST AS JOURneyman. Mail applicants will give their age, if single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required; at G. & A. PRETERRE'S, No. 159 Bowery, New-York. Also, a dental student.

A GROOM AND SERVANT.—WANTED, BY an officer returning to the Army of the Potomac, a good man as groom and servant; he must understand the care of horses and bring the best recommendations for sobriety and honesty. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 9 East 14th-st.

A LAD.—WANTED, A SMART ACTIVE LAD OF about fifteen years of age, who is acquainted with Wall-st., and has been accustomed to the stock business. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating age and references from last employer, STOCK BROKER, office of this paper.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress to act in a business capacity out of doors. Must be an experienced salesman. Apply to J. HALL, No. 781 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A general assortment of household furniture, removed to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood sitting and chamber suite, carved rosewood marble-top etagere, rosewood suite in green plush, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rosewood and mahogany hat-stands, mahogany rockers in hair cloth, maple cane-seat chairs, gas chandeliers and brackets, black-walnut book case, do. secretary and book-case, mahogany wardrobe, plated do., library chairs, pier mirrors and pier vases with cornices, oval mirrors, crimson and gold window curtains, oak extension dining-tables, buffet, dining-room chairs, &c.; oak sideboard paillasses, velvet rugs, china, crockery and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of City custom-made work, for parlors, chambers, libraries and dining-rooms, of all the usual varieties, en suite and in separate parcels. Catalogues at sale, which is worthy the notice of those in want of good furniture.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, rosewood 7-octave piano, by a first-class City maker, and removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet Brussels and 3-ply carpets, good rosewood suites, made to order by Newhouse; cost $225; rosewood etagere, finely carved rosewood, and mahoghany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, black walnut buffet, do. bookcases and library chairs, rosewood centre and side tables, and hat-stand, gilt frame pier mirror, mahoghany sofas and chairs, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, stair carpets and rods, crockery, kitchen-ware, &c., &c. Also, a small invoice of brandies, whisky, gin, wines, bay rum, cigars, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a box panel wagon, in good order, for depôt use.

Also, a *Black Hawk* stallion, about 14½ hands high, kind and gentle in single and double harness; may be driven by a child with safety.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A FAMILY CARriage in good order.—HENRY C. SCRIBNER will sell, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, No. 25 Nassau-st., a family carriage, almost new, suitable for City or country.

JOHN H. WILSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general variety of Summer goods.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal st., bureaus, wardrobes, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, book-cases, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, hair mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 23 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 317 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—AN OPportunity presents itself for placing a young man of good moral character under the supervision of a thorough man of business, who proposes opening an agency in England, connected with interests in this country. An equivalent expected. Minors will not be treated with. References exchanged. Address A. B., care of W. H. Hayes, Esq., No. 198 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

VERANDS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
AWNINGS FOR DWELLINGS.
ALL STYLES AT LOW PRICES.
C. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
OF DRY GOODS.
$50,000 WORTH
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRESS GOODS, SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
MUSLINS, PRINTS, LINENS, &c., &c.,
TO BE SOLD OFF
BEFORE THE 1ST OF AUGUST,
AS THE STORE WILL THEN CLOSE
FOR EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.
THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
FOR PURCHASING GOODS
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

7,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Anglais at 4c,
6,500 yards Lavellas and Barege Broche at 9c., 10c.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING, JEFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, CHAS. R. SWORDS, JOHN PENFOLD, JOHN COMPTON, M. HENRY HAIGHT, JOSEPH LAWRENCE, LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SILAS BRONSON, A. R. ENO, JOHN WATSON, SAMUEL WILLETS, S. T. NICOLL, GEO. GRISWOLD, JR., NOAH S. HUNT, THOMAS SMULL, J. H. RANSOM, GEO. A. TOWNSEND, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, U. J. SMITH, SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD, ALVE. E. LAING, ROBERT M. BRUCE, JOHN SCOTT BOYD, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, HENRY S. LEVERICH, LAWRENCE TURNURE, JOHN J. WALKER, HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CHOICE INSURANCE SCRIPS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1862, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following "Marine Scrips":

$3,300 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrips—both years.
$16,400 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,430 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrips—'57, '58 and '59.
$21,400 Great Western Ins. Scrips—all years.
$5,500 Pacific Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$4,300 Orient Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$7,000 Union Mutual Ins. Scrips—all years.
$68,230

Particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 35 Wall-st.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, or the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st, redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 5th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD CO. }
CINCINNATI, July 15, 1862. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Bonds, numbered 993 to 998, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

NEW-YORK, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Again you are summoned to assemble with your fellow citizens, to attend a mass meeting at Union Square, on Tuesday, July 15, at 4 o clock P. M., for the purpose of devising ways and means to preserve our Union, and put an end to the rebellion speedily. You will meet at the Mercer House THIS DAY, in full uniform, at 3 o'clock precisely, to march to Union Square in a body. Music will be provided. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE MONSTER MASS MEETING.—THE officers and speakers who are to assist at the Monster Mass Meeting on Tuesday afternoon, are requested to call at my office, No. 2 Hanover-st., at any time on Tuesday before 1 P. M., and after 2 P. M., at the Everett House, for the purpose of receiving the necessary badges and tickets.

CHARLES GOULD,
Secretary of the Special Committee.

A MEETING OF THE GRAINMEN'S UNION PROTECTIVE SOCIETY will be held at Tammany Hall on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. All master stevedores, insurance inspectors, and longshoremen in general are invited to attend, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Quarterly Meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall TUESDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

G. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

No. 67 WALL-ST., July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have (under the restrictions of the law of April 19, 1862) this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 19th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a Dividend of Two and a Half Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 13d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ann-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE H. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company, after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, Aug. 2.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool, Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fog Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,

Chief Cabin	$150
Second Cabin	85

FROM BOSTON,

Chief Cabin	$125
Second Cabin	70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
Calling at Queenstown.	
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, July 26.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 4.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 126 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *vid* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Capt. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf in Jersey City and the SCOTIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—ADDRESS or apply to H. W. COLVER, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARL-BOROUGH—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *vid* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.

The TRAVELERI eaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st.....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st.....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE.—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (Jamesslip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 6 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEAL-ERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PADDLE-WHEEL STEAM MACHINERY FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.—The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of July, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for paddle-wheel steamers.

Each steamer will have one inclined engine of not less than 160 cubic feet displacement of piston per stroke; the length of the stroke to be about 6 feet 9 inches. The frame to be of yellow pine, strongly kneed, bolted and braced.

There will be a Sewell's surface condenser, in which the condensing surface will be composed of drawn brass tubes five eighths inch outside diameter; tube plates and followers of brass; total area of condensing surface 2,500 square feet; capacity of air-pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; capacity of circulating pump (considered as single-acting) 25 cubic feet; inlet and out-let pipes to pumps to have a net area of not less than two-thirds of the pumps' pistons; receiving and delivery valves of pumps to have a net area of opening of not less than one and a half time the area of the pumps' pistons; valve seats of brass; valves of gum.

The cylinder is to have brass balance poppet valves of 17 and 18 inches diameter; valve seats of brass. Steam valve to be arranged with Stevens' cut-off. The whole valve gear to be finished and arranged for working hooked on back as well as ahead.

The crosshead to be of wrought iron and finished. The cranks to be of wrought iron, turned and planed. The shaft to be of wrought iron, turned. The out-board journal to be 3 feet in length.

All cylinder covers, valve-chest and pump-bonnets, with their bolts and nuts, and links and connecting rods, to be finished.

A plunger feed-pump and bilge-pump, of brass, to be provided of 2½ cubic feet capacity; valves of gum, and to have a net opening of twice the capacity of the pump.

The pumps are to be worked by wrought iron arms, turned and planed, and secured upon a turned wrought iron shaft, which is to be worked from the main crosshead by finished links and wrought iron levers turned and planed.

The paddle-wheel is to be overhung, to be of wrought iron, and 26 feet 8 inches in extreme diameter. Paddles to be twenty-four in number, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 15 inches wide.

There are to be two Martin boilers placed opposite each other, with the fire-room between. Length of boiler 18 feet, width 10 feet 6 inches, height about 9 feet 8 inches, to contain five furnaces each, the furnaces to be three feet wide; length of grates 6 feet 6 inches; total grate surface 195 square feet; total heating surface not less than 5,000 square feet. Shells, with the exception of the bottoms, to be of 8-16th inch plate; bottoms, furnaces and air-pits of three-eighth inch plate; to be double rivetted and braced for a hydrostatic test pressure of 60 pounds per square inch.

Each boiler is to have a No. 42 Dimpfel blower blowing into the back of the ash-pits.

All the detail, finish, quality of materials, and workmanship, to be first-class, proportioned for a working-boiler pressure of 40 pounds per square inch, and conformable to the specifications presently adopted by the Department for paddle-wheel steam machinery. There will also be furnished the tools, duplicate pieces, instruments, &c., required by those specifications.

The proposals will state the names of the bidders in full, and of their sureties; the gross sum, covering all costs and claims against the Government whatever, on account of the machinery for the same, proposed to be furnish it in the vessel, complete and ready for steaming, discriminating between the two cases of erecting it in the same port and of transporting and erecting it in another port; and the time from date of contract in which they will guaranty to complete it in the vessel ready for steaming, provided the vessel is ready to receive it twenty-one days earlier if the work is done in the same port, and one month earlier if at another port; if not ready, twenty-one days or one month, according to the case, will be allowed for completion from date of readiness.

The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The proposals are to be indorsed "Proposals for Paddle-wheel Steam Machinery," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and not where else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty poun

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The Defeat on James Island, and Who Should Bear the Responsibility.

GEN. STEVENS VINDICATED.

Important Documents Giving the Secret History of the Affair.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HILTON HEAD, Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Many officers here, indeed all who took part in the disaster at James Island on the 16th ult., express great astonishment at the efforts made in certain Northern newspapers to throw the responsibility of that failure upon Brig.-Gen. ISAAC I. STEVENS, certainly one of the most energetic and fearless officers to-day, in the service of the United States. So far has this matter gone that, at the nearly unanimous request of the field officers in his late command on the Stono River, Gen. STEVENS has addressed to Maj.-Gen. Hunter the subjoined letter, giving the secret history of the attack and defeat before Secessionville, which gives many particulars not embraced in his official report. This document I have been permitted to copy, and it will be found one of the most interesting and striking revelations of the war:

HEADQUARTERS STEVENS' DIVISION,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 8, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head, S. C.:

SIR: I desire to state briefly a few facts in relation to the operations of my Division at the battle of Secessionville, fought on the 16th of June, in reference to which there is some strange misapprehension; to present some of my own views in regard to that affair, and some particulars of the conference held by Gen. BENHAM with his General Officers on the evening previous to the battle.

1. That conference was held with Gens. WRIGHT and WILLIAMS, and myself. All were unmistakably opposed to the attempt, in the then condition of the enemy's works, to take them by a *coup-de-main*, and so unequivocally and unmistakably expressed themselves. When Gen. WRIGHT was called upon for his opinion, he answered that he would make his reply in the shape of certain interrogations to me, to which he desired answers.

1st Interrogatory—Have you impaired the strength of the enemy's works at Secessionville by the firing of your battery? Gen. STEVENS answered: "Not in the least. I have driven the enemy from his guns by my fire, and I can do it again; but as soon as the fire ceases he returns. I have not dismounted a gun, and we shall find him in the morning as strong as ever."

2d Interrogatory—Do you know of any instance where volunteer troops have successfully stormed works as strong as those which defend the approach to Secessionville? Gen. STEVENS' answer—"I know of no such instance."

3d Interrogatory—Have you any reason to believe that the result in the present case will be different in its character from what it has invariably been heretofore? Gen. STEVENS' answer—"I have no reason to expect a different result. It is simply a bare possibility to take the work."

In this Gens. WRIGHT, WILLIAMS and myself concurred. I then proceeded to state with all possible emphasis my objections to his morning attack. I urged that it should be deferred to a much later period in the day; that we should first shake the *morale* of the garrison and endeavor to weaken its defences by a continuous fire of the battery and of the gunboats; that in the meantime we should carefully survey the ground and prepare our troops, and make the attack when the battery and the boats had had the desired effect. I closed by saying that under such circumstances I could do more with two thousand men than I could with three thousand men in the way he proposed.

Gen. WRIGHT, moreover, warned Gen. BENHAM that his orders were, in fact, orders not to fight a battle. In this, Gen. WILLIAMS and myself in express terms concurred.

Gen. BENHAM, however, overruled all our objections, and peremptorily ordered the attack to be made. I assured him, as did the other gentlemen, that he should rely upon my promptitude and activity in obeying his orders; but I considered myself as obeying orders to which I had expressed the strongest possible objections, and I therefore determined that there should not be the least want of energy or promptitude on my part.

2. It has been charged that I was behind time. This is not true. I was exceedingly prompt and up to time. The orders were to move at 4 o'clock. My division was formed at 2 o'clock, and was at the outer pickets before 3½ o'clock. It was a very dark and cloudy morning. I moved at 4 o'clock. It was so dark that one man could not follow another except at very short intervals. It was much darker than on usual starlight nights. My men were at the enemy's works about 4½ o'clock, and the conflict of twenty-five minutes, so dreadful in its casualties, was over and the men returned at 5 o'clock. PORTER's section of ROCKWELL's Battery advanced to the hedge, within 500 yards of the enemy's works, with the troops of FENTON's Brigade, fired above 100 shots from his two guns, was joined in the midst of his fire by one piece of SEWARD's section, (a rifle gun,) which fired 28 shots, and the three guns were withdrawn to the second hedge, and actually there reopened fire at 5 o'clock. The watch was actually consulted by one of ROCKWELL's Sergeants at the very moment, and it was exactly 5 o'clock. In my official report I have stated that the sharp conflict was from 5 to 5½ o'clock. I am perfectly satisfied that it occurred between 4½ and 5. The men moved very rapidly from the pickets to the work—much of the time at the double quick—and they moved that distance in about half an hour.

3. It has been stated that my regiments were not within supporting distance of each other. This is a great mistake. They followed each other closely. There was not a pause in the movement. They entered successively under fire without hesitation. They entered necessarily in the following order: Eighth Michigan, Seventh Connecticut, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, One Hundredth Pennsylvania and Forty-sixth New-York. They moved at first by the flank on the road, to avoid ditches and hedges and the rough cotton furrows, and they necessarily marched one behind the other. As they came into the field before the work, they pushed forward by regiments into line of battle, and entered the close fire. I have mentioned how ROCKWELL's Battery pushed up. Quite a number of the Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth Highlanders gained the ditch and parapet of the work. All the regiments pushed close up to the work, and more or lessmen of each made lodgments at the marsh and abattis on either side. The Seventy-ninth Highlanders went into fire the fourth regiment. They passed by the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and actually supported at the parapet, as every one admits, the Eighth Michigan. They passed those regiments, too, within less than 200 yards of the enemy's works. The Highlanders have been in many battles and skirmishes, are very expert in drill, and are, indeed, old soldiers. If they were in supporting distance, certainly the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty eighth Massachusetts were. But the terrible force of grape, canister and musketry, from the front, and the rifle fire of sharpshooters from the flanks, poured upon the several regiments as they were passing on in line to the very neck of land on which the enemy's work is situated, and which is stated by them to be only 30 yards' wide. Large portions of each regiment were thus thrown on the marsh on either hand, and were unable to go forward. The succeeding regiments, in pushing forward, became intermingled with them, and the only alternative was to retire the regiments to reform them. The very thing happened which is to be feared in such an attempt. When it is recollected that in 25 minutes every one of my regiments passed the advanced hedge, pushed clean up, or nearly clean up to the ditch, made the best fight they could, and were withdrawn by my positive orders to the same advanced hedge again, losing over 500 men, every regiment suffering largely, and two regiments terribly, there can be no doubt but they followed each other closely. The fault is not in my orders or arrangements, but in having a fight there at all under such circumstances.

4. So rapid and prompt were the operations of my division that I was hard at work reforming my troops before WILLIAMS' advance came in sight; and I was afterwards ready with all my battalions in line of battle to move to the assault of the work the second time whenever Gen. BENHAM should give the order. This I announced to Gen. BENHAM, by Capt. ELWELL, his Aid, and by officers of my own staff. At this very juncture Gen. BENHAM withdrew WILLIAMS, and, as stated in my official report, at a subsequent period, ordered me to withdraw.

5. All the above facts I can establish by the most incontrovertible testimony. I have entered the service with the earnest purpose of doing my duty, and I submit the above statement to show that I was prompt and faithful to my orders on the day of the 16th.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding Division.

The following is a copy of the official report of Gen. STEVENS referred to in the communication to Gen. HUNTER:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. D. D. S.,
JAMES ISLAND, S. C., June 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. Wright, Commanding United States Forces, James Island, S. C.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the action of the 16th inst.:

The instructions of Brig. Gen. H. W. BENHAM, who commanded the forces, were to form my entire division before the break of day, in secresy and silence, at the outer pickets; and at the break of day—say about 4 o'clock—to move rapidly upon the enemy's work at and about Secessionville, with a view of carrying them by a *coup de main*. In the attack, it was arranged that all the available forces of WRIGHT's Division and WILLIAMS' Brigade were to move to its support as soon as the fire from my attack was heard. In the event the attack proved successful, the other operations of the day were to be determined by the circumstances of the occasion.

My command was all in order of battle at 3½ o'clock at the outer pickets, the head of my column being within rifle range of the advanced position of the enemy. The first brigade, Col. FENTON commanding, consisting of the Eighth Michigan, Lieut.-Col. FRANK GRAVES commanding, the Seventh Connecticut, Lieut.-Col. J. R. HAWLEY commanding, and the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Lieut.-Col. M. MOORE commanding, being in front, and the brigade of Col. LEASURE, consisting of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. DAVID MORRISON commanding, the One Hundredth Pennsylvania, Major DAVID A. LECKEY commanding, and the Forty-sixth New-York, Col. RUDOLPH ROSA commanding, being in support. A storming party, consisting of Companies C and F, commanded by Capts. RALPH ELY and RICHARD N. DOYLE, of the Eighth Michigan Regiment, was in advance, followed by Company E, SERRILL's Engineers, Capt. ALFRED F. SEARS commanding. Four guns of the Connecticut Light Battery, Capt. A. P. ROCKWELL commanding, followed the First Brigade, and Company H, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. S. M. SARGEANT commanding, followed in rear.

The strictest orders were given to maintain the most perfect silence, for each regiment to follow the preceding regiment within supporting distance, and to rely exclusively upon the bayonet in encountering the enemy, resorting to firing only in case of manifest necessity.

At the first break of day, or about 4 o'clock, it being a dark and cloudy morning, the entire command was in motion. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BENJAMIN R. LYONS, with a negro guide, was at the head of the storming party. My Aid-de-Camp, Capt. WILLIAM T. LUSK, guided the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts. The command pushed forward, surprised and captured the pickets at the house occupied by them, entered the fields beyond, and as they came within the effective range of grape and musketry, pushed forward into line of battle, and the entire Eighth Michigan Regiment, at about one hundred yards from the enemy's works, the main body being preceded only about forty feet by the two storming companies, received his fire of grape, musketry and canister.

At this period of time the entire three regiments of FENTON's had passed the hedge, some five hundred yards from the enemy's works, and I was engaged directing the attacking and supporting force of Col. LEASURE. They were ordered to keep to the left, and to push up to the work, regiment following regiment, as in the case of Col. FENTON.

Up to this period not a shot had been fired, although five men of the Eighth Michigan had been wounded by the pickets who were surprised and captured.

The firing now became general and continuous in front. The advance of the Eighth Michigan was on the parapet. The light battery of ROCKWELL was immediately pushed to the front, and took its position at the second hedge, and the Highlanders, led by MORRISON, seeing the hot fire to which the Eighth Michigan was exposed, pushed forward at the double quick, and moving from the left to the right of the field, entered a narrow opening, gained the parapet to the right of the point reached by the Eighth Michigan, and shot down the enemy whilst serving their guns.

The front on which the attack was made was narrow, not over 200 yards in extent, stretching from the marsh on the one side to the marsh on the other. It was at the saddle of the peninsula, the ground narrowing very suddenly at this point from our advance. On either hand were bushes on the edge of the marsh for some little distance. The whole space at the saddle was occupied by the enemy's work, impracticable abattis on either hand, with carefully-prepared *trous de loup*, and in front a ditch seven feet deep, with a parapet of hard-packed earth, having a relief of some nine feet above the general surface of the ground. On the fort was mounted six guns, covering the field of our approach. The whole interior of the work was swept by fire from the rifle-pits and defences in the rear, and the flank of the work itself, and the bushes lining the marsh on either hand, were under the fire of riflemen and sharpshooters, stationed in the woods and defences lying between the work and the village of Secessionville.

It will thus be seen that the whole front was scarcely enough to deploy a single regiment. Col. FENTON, in command of the First Brigade, used every exertion to throw the Eighth Michigan as far to the right as possible, and to bring on, in support, the Seventh Connecticut and the Twenty eighth Massachusetts, but the terrible fire of grape and musketry from the enemy's works cut the two former regiments in two, the right going to the right and the left to the left, whither, finally, the whole of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts took its position, and where they were joined, without scarcely an interval of time, by the One Hundredth Pennsylvania and the Forty-sixth New-York, of LEASURE's Brigade. These regiments had been brought up with great promptness and energy by Col. LEASURE, and the right of the One Hundredth had pushed up to and joined the Seventy-ninth in their charge.

It was during this brief period of less than one-half hour—from 5 to 5½ o'clock—that the greater portion of the casualties occurred. The Eighth Michigan made the most heroic exertions, and suffered the most terrible losses. Capts. PRATT, CHURCH, GOULD, and Lieut. CATTRELL, commanding companies, were killed, and Capts. DOYLE and LEWIS and Lieut. BATES, commanding companies, were wounded on or near the parapet of the work. My Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. LYONS, who led the storming party, and the first man to cross the ditch, was severely wounded on the berm of the work, and was obliged to retire. Of twenty-two officers of that regiment who went into action, twelve were killed and wounded.

Seeing that without supports and reforming the line it was useless to continue the contest, I ordered the troops to be so formed on the hedge nearest the works, and the regiments that had suffered most, viz., the Eighth Michigan, the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, and the Seventh Connecticut, to be withdrawn to the second hedge, to be reformed.

It was not till in execution of this order the line at the advanced hedge had been formed, and the regiments at the second hedge were formin , that Col. WILLIAMS' advance was to be seen to our left, and soon afterward his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. ADAMS, reported to me for orders. My orders to Col. WILLIAMS were to maintain the position he had taken on that flank, and do the best, in concern with our attack, the circumstances of the ground permitted. The movement of Col. WILLIAMS was, in my judgment, the best thing that could be done, and he executed it in a manner worthy of all admiration.

Some time was occupied in establishing the whole line at the advanced hedge. The remains of two or three companies of the Eighth Michigan, and of several companies of the Highlanders never once abandoned their advanced positions on the right and left of the enemy's works, till ordered to do so at a subsequent period of the action, and the remainder of the regiments were gallantly led—that of the Eighth Michigan, by Capt. ELY, twice wounded, and the only officer of the storming party not killed or disabled, and that of the Highlanders by their gallant Lieut.-Col. MORRISON, who, wounded in the head on the parapet, seemed only the more eager to lead on to the assault. The Seventh Connecticut also moved up in a beautiful and sustained line of battle; for it must be borne in mind there had not been the least panic or running from the field on the part of a single regiment. Commands, in consequence of the roughness of the ground, the unexpected abrupt narrowing of the front at the neck of the Peninsula, the destructive fire of grape and musketry from the enemy and the rapidity with which regiment followed regiment, were divided, became somewhat intermingled, and it was simply a necessity to disentangle and reform them. Not a fugitive did I observe passing from the battle-field.

The battery, which had been temporarily withdrawn to the road, was again advanced to the hedge, and opened a destructive fire upon the enemy. Of my entire command, all were thus advanced, except the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, which had withdrawn, and now occupied a position on the left at the road.

The command was in excellent spirits and in a position enabling them clearly to discern the effect of our fire, and were prepared and eager to be led to the assault. The flank movement by WILLIAMS was having a very marked effect. I sent word to Brig.-Gen. BENHAM, commanding the forces, through his Staff Officer, Capt. ELWELL, that my troops were in line of battle, my guns in position at the Hedge, and that I was preparing to move upon the enemy's works.

At this stage of the action, WILLIAMS' troops were withdrawn, and I learned from Staff Officers, who reported to Gen. BENHAM in person, that they were withdrawn by his orders. I still maintained my advanced position. Nor did I withdraw a regiment till, by the orders of Gen. BENHAM, WILLIAMS' had been entirely withdrawn, and every regiment of WRIGHT's, except the Ninety-seventh, had passed to the rear of the road. My troops were then withdrawn in good order, and were returned to their several encampments.

I must express my profound sense of the intrepid bearing and soldierly conduct of my Brigade Commanders, Cols. LEASURE and FENTON, who did everything that Commanders could do to lead their respective brigades to the attack; and it is mainly due to their exertions that their lines of battle were maintained throughout the action. Col. FENTON left a sick bed to command his brigade, and the bold, well-sustained charge of the Eighth Michigan Regiment was made under his direction, as was that of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, led by MORRISON, was under the direction of Col. LEASURE. All which these officers have to say in commendation of their Staff, I know from personal observation to be true.

To my own staff I am under the greatest obligations, and it is owing to the great harmony and concert of action between myself and brigade and regimental commanders, and their respective staffs, that exact information was had in regard to the field, and that the command was not longer exposed, without purpose, to a destructive fire. My Assistant Adjt.-Gen., Capt. HAZARD STEVENS, was in all parts of the field carrying my orders and bringing me information, to the great exposure of his life, as was Aid, Capt WILLIAM T. LUSK and my Acting Aid, Lieut. O. M. DEARBORN. Third New-Hampshire Volunteers. Lieut. LYONS, my Junior Aid, led the storming column; was the first man to cross the ditch and make the ascent of the parapet. My Division Quartermaster, Lieut. JEFFERSON JUSTICE, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, volunteered his most acceptable services at the outer pickets and served on my staff throughout the action. He communicated with me and LEASURE's Brigade, and I call attention to his services so conspicuous, for their gallantry, and to the mention made of him in Col. LEASURE's report. My Signal Officers, Lieuts. TAFFTS and HOWARD, are worthy of honorable mention. Lieut. TAFFTS took his station in an advanced and exposed part of the field, kept constantly in communication with Lieut HOWARD at the gunboats, and Lieut. E. H. HITCHCOCK, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania at the battery, and was perfectly efficient and self-possessed under the heavy discharges of grape from the enemy. In the latter part of the action he carried my orders and aided in the formations and movements.

The Staff-Officers of Col. LEASURE, were:

Lieut. S. G. LEAGUE, One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The Staff-Officers of Col. FENTON, were:

Lieut. S. C. BRACKETT, Twenty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Assistant-Adjutant General.

Lieut. R. G. BELCHER, Eighth Michigan, Aid-de Camp.

Lieut. Jas. B. FENTON, Eighth Michigan, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieut. BELCHER, though early and severely wounded, continued actively on duty throughout the action, and was the last man to leave the field.

Capt. A. P. ROCKWELL, of the Connecticut Battery, deserves particular mention for his gallant bearing and skillful handling of his guns on that field. His Senior Lieutenant, R. P. PORTER, was remarkable for his energy, daring and persistence throughout. Capt. SEARS, following with his Engineer Company the storming party, did most excellent service, first at the advanced hedge, under circumstances of great exposure, preparing embrasures for ROCKWELL's Battery, and afterward at the road, removing obstructions therefrom, and arranging the openings in the hedge both for infantry and artillery.

There was no opportunity for cavalry movements proper; but the Orderlies furnished from Capt. SARGEANT's Company did most gallant service, and the remainder of his company served effectively as videttes and pickets. Two men of his company were severely wounded and two horses were killed.

The firing from the batteries at the point by Company F, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. CHARLES G. STRAHAN commanding, was commenced immediately after the unsuccessful charge of our troops had been made upon the works of the enemy. Although having every gun but one disabled very soon after the commencement of the action, the firing was conducted with great precision and regularity, nearly every shot taking effect in the fort, or in the woods in rear of the work, where the large force of the enemy were lying. The single gun was worked with as much rapidity as possible during the entire engagement, in the course of which one sergeant was killed.

The gunboats *Ellen* and *Hall* came into action at a later hour, but by their excellent range, obtained by the assistance of Signal Officer HOWARD, who had been upon the *Ellen* for several successive days, did very great execution among the ranks of the enemy. Although the gunboats did not advance up the river as far as could have been desired, in order to give a more effective flanking fire upon the fort, still much credit is due them for the wonderful precision with which their fire was directed at such long range.

The whole force which went into action was as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Fenton Comd'g.	Field Officers.	Officers.	Men.	Totals.
8th Regiment Michigan Volunteers.	4	21	509	534
7th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.	7	18	573	598
28th Reg. Massachusetts Volunteers.	6	18	520	544
Total First Brigade.....	17	57	1,602	1,676
Two companies of the 28th Mass. were on fatigue duty, and did not join their Regiment.				
Second Brigade, Col. Leasure Com.				
79th Regt. Highlanders, N. Y. Vols.	3	21	450	474
100th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.....	3	18	400	421
46th Regt. New-York Volunteers...	3	19	452	474
Total Second Brigade.....	9	58	1,302	1,369
Rockwell's Artillery.....		4	73	77
Stratan's Artillery.....		3	85	88
Sears' Company of Engineers.....		2	59	61
Sargent's Company of Cavalry.....		2	48	50
Total Special Arms.....		11	265	276
General Staff.....		10	6	16
Grand Total.....				3,337

Moreover, the Seventh Connecticut had been on very severe fatigue duty the three previous nights. I desire, in this official report, to place on record my objections to these early morning attacks. They are unjustifiable, in my humble judgment, only under extraordinary circumstances. The troops get necessarily but little rest the night before, and they go to the work fatigued and excited. An attack at a more advanced period of the day I consider vastly preferable. These views I presented with all possible cogency and earnestness to Gen. BENHAM on the evening of the 15th—in stating my objections to his proposed attack at daylight on the morning of the 16th. I must confess that the coolness and mobility of all the troops engaged on the 16th inst. surprised me. And I cannot but believe, had proper use been made of the artillery, guns from the navy, and our own batteries, fixed and field; had the position been gradually approached and carefully examined, and the attack made much later in the day, when our batteries had had their full effect, all which, you will recollect, were strongly urged by me upon Gen. BENHAM, the evening of the conference, the result might have been very different.

From the best information I can get, I am satisfied the force of the enemy on the Peninsula, at Secessionville and in the immediate defence of his works, was five regiments, or about three thousand effective men. It was the headquarters of his advanced forces on James' Island, and was in command of a general officer.

The casualties in the action of the 16th were as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE, COL. WM. M. FENTON.

Regiments.	Killed. Officers.	Killed. Enlisted Men.	Wounded. Officers.	Wounded. Enlisted Men.	Prisoners. Wounded. Officers.	Prisoners. Wounded. Enlisted Men.	Prisoners. Unwounded. Officers.	Prisoners. Unwounded. Enlisted Men.	Missing. Officers.	Missing. Enlisted Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Enlisted Men.	Aggregate.
8th Michigan.	1	11	8	93	2	24	1	13	1	35	13	172	185
7th Connecticut.	2	7	2	64	0	3	0	1	0	3	4	78	82
28th Massachusetts	0	8	2	40	1	4	0	6	0	6	3	64	67
Totals.	3	26	12	197	3	27	1	20	1	44	20	314	334

SECOND BRIGADE, COL. DAN. LEASURE.

46th New-York.	1	5	2	15	0	0	0	1	0	9	3	30	33
79th New-York.	1	8	5	51	0	17	0	9	0	19	6	104	110
10th Pennsylv'ia	1	8	2	30	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	45	48
Totals.	3	21	9	96	0	18	0	10	0	34	12	179	191

SPECIAL ARMS.

Company I, Third Rhode Island Volunteers, Capt. C. G. Strahan—1 killed.

Company H, First Massachusetts Cavalry, Capt. L. M. Sargent—2 wounded.

Company E, Volunteer Engineers, Capt. A. F. Sears—1 wounded.

Total of Special Arms—1 killed and 3 wounded.

The missing are unquestionably killed, and the total loss is as follows:

	Killed. Off.	Killed. Men.	Wounded. Off.	Wounded. Men	Pris'ers. Off.	Pris'ers. Men.	Total. Off.	Total. Men.	Aggregate.
First Brigade	4	70	15	224	1	20	29	314	334
Sec. Brigade.	3	35	9	114	0	10	12	179	191
Special Arms	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	4
Total.....	7	126	24	341	1	30	31	498	529

Total loss—32 officers; 497 men, or grand aggregate, 529 men.

The medical officers of the Division were, and have been, unwearied in their exertions and attentions upon the wounded, both on the battle-field and in the hospital. The Medical Director of my Division, Dr. GEORGE S. KEMBLE, is specially entitled to commendation for his good arrangements and activity.

I herewith submit the reports of brigade and regimental commanders, and of commanders of special arms. I call special attention to the mention therein of gallant conduct on the part of both officers and men. Where so much intrepidity and devotion were exhibited I cannot do more than refer to the sub-reports, with the expression of my judgment that every case noted is well deserved.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient,
(Signed) ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Of news, in the strict sense of the term, there is not a word in the Department of the South; but of topics very interesting to the many thousands who have friends serving here, there is abundance. Port Royal Harbor, at the present time, presents to the naval eye an unusually attractive aspect, there being no less than six gunboats, two sloops-of-war, and the line-of-battle ship *Vermont* lying grimly in the waters. The *Wabash*, which has been stationed here from the time of the taking of the place until now, excepting for a few weeks when she was absent on service along the Florida coast, sailed yesterday, under command of Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, for Philadelphia, carrying the blue pennant of Commodore DUPONT to the blockading fleet off Charleston, where it will be transferred to one of the gunboats. The Commodore will return here after inspecting the condition of the vessels immediately blockading the "Cradle of Secession," and will hoist his pennant on board the *Vermont*, now chiefly employed as a supply vessel. The *Wabash*, it is understood, will return to this station after receiving a new mainmast and undergoing repairs of other injuries which she suffered during the bombardment of the forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point.

Accounts, apparently trustworthy, still point to some demonstration of the enemy against Port Royal Island, with a view of driving our troops out of their pleasant quarters in Beaufort. The island, however, is very strongly reinforced by the presence of Gen. STEVENS' Brigade, added to the forces previously under command of Gen. BRANNAN, most of whom were brought up from Key West and the Tortugas to take part in the contemplated attack upon Charleston, now postponed until the Fall. To punish the rebels for their temerity in breaking the holiday character of our Fourth of July celebration at Port Royal Ferry, the gunboat *Unadilla* has been sent to operate around the creeks in the rear of Gen. BRANNAN's command, and preparations are actively in progress for a descen upon some portion of the main land in force.

H. J. W.

INTERESTING ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—PAR. I. In conformity with Par. I of General Orders No. 60, Current series, from headquarters of the army, dated "A. G. O. Washington, June 6, 1862," restoring the Volunteer Recruiting service to the principles laid down in General Orders No. 105, series of 1861, and General Orders No. 3, Current series, from headquarters of the army, all commanding officers of regiments within this Department, who have not already done so, are hereby directed to detail two commissioned officers with four non-commissioned officers or privates, to report in person to the Superintendents of the Recruiting service for their respective States. These officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed for a tour of six months, unless otherwise specially ordered, and will be assigned as recruiting parties to rendezvous by the Superintendent. Wounded or disabled officers, incapable of enduring active service in the field, will be detailed for this duty whenever they are able to perform it.

PAR. II. The General Commanding desires to call renewed attention to Par. 1,250, *Revised Regulations for the Army*, and will hold all Regimental and Company Commanders strictly responsible for any failure to furnish any sick or wounded soldier sent to General Hospital with "his descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, containing all necessary information relative to his accounts with the United States." The Medical Officer in charge of General Hospital will promptly report every case in which this duty is neglected.

PAR. III, *Sec.* 1. A Board of Medical Officers will assemble, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the office of the Medical Director, Department of the South, to examine into and report upon the physical condition of such officers and men as are applicants for leave of absence or furlough on sick certificate, and such soldiers as are recommended for discharge on certificates of disability Where such officers or men are not able to attend the sessions of the Board by reason of sickness or wounds, the Medical Director will assign one or more members of the Board on visiting duty, who will make a written report in each case to these Headquarters, stating positively whether, in their opinion, a leave of absence to go North "is necessary to save life or prevent *permanent* disability;" as prescribed in General Orders No. 61, of the War Department, dated "A. G. O., Washington, June 7, 1862."

2. The Board will meet from day to day until further orders, and the junior member will act as Recorder. The following officers are detailed to form the Board:

Brigade-Surgeon J. C. DALTON, Jr., Acting Medical-Inspector.

Brigade-Surgeon J. J. CRAVEN.

Brigade-Surgeon ABRAHAM CRISPELL.

3. All officers applying for leave of absence on sick certificate, or soldiers requiring to be discharged the service on certificates of disability, will be allowed to visit Hilton Head at the time of the transmission of their respective papers to these Headquarters through the proper "intermediate" channels prescribed in General Orders No. 17 of this Department, for the purpose of submitting to the examination and report provided for in *section* 1 of this paragraph.

PAR. IV., *Sec.* 1. Brigade Commissaries will issue to Regimental and other Commissaries for their regiments or detachments on "Consolidated Provision Returns" signed by Regimental or Detachment and Brigade Commanders. These Returns will be made out ordinarily for a period of from five to ten days. The Detachment and Regimental Commissaries will distribute the Subsistence Stores drawn to the companies of their respective detachments or regiments.

2. When a regiment or detachment is too distant from a Brigade Commissary for the officers and hospitals belonging thereto, to make purchases of, or draw subsistence from him, the Brigade Commander will direct the Acting Commissary of such troops to draw in *bulk* from the Dépôt or Brigade Commissary most convenient, and make sales to the officers and issues to the hospitals pertaining to such command, after the manner of Brigade Commissaries.

3. Brigade Commissaries will issue to hospitals, on returns signed by the Medical Officer in charge, and by the immediate Commander of the troops to which the hospital pertains, as well as by the Brigade Commander. The returns will be "*for such provisions only as are required for the sick and for the attendants.*"

4. Sales to Officers for their own use and the use of their families, on their certificate that such is the case, will be made by Brigade Commissaries.

5. At Posts where there is no Brigade Commander nor Brigade Commissary, the Post Commanders and Post Commissaries will perform the duties prescribed above for Brigade Commanders and Brigade Commissaries.

6. All subsistence stores condemned by Board of Survey will be turned into the nearest Dépôt Commissary, to be disposed of by him according to Army Regulations and Orders on the subject. A copy of the proceedings of the Board of Survey, or Inspection Report, will be furnished the Commissary receiving the condemned stores.

7. No person serving in the Subsistence Department will engage in trade while so serving.

8. All officers holding separate commands in this Department, whether brigade, post, regimental or detachment, will see that the provisions of this order are strictly complied with. By command of

Major-Gen. D. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Ad).-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Arrival of the Ericsson with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, arrived yesterday in three days from Port Royal, bringing 134 sick and wounded soldiers as follows:

Major Gansler and serv't.	Lieut. Robinson.
Capt. Hart and servant.	Lieut. Sommerkom.
Capt. Knowles.	Lieut. Fuller.
Capt. Green and ten men, escort to body of Col. Perry.	Mr. S. J. Savage.
	Mr. Ely J. Cullen.
	Thomas Lacy.
Capt. Eldridge.	Mr. D. Campbell.
Capt. Fuller.	Mr. Mike Farley.
Lieut. Videl.	Mr. Duffy.
Lieut. Hatfield.	Mr. Buckingham.
Lieut. Brown.	Mr. Cogswell.
Lieut. Swift.	Mr. J. Smith.
Lieut. Howard and serv't.	Mr. W. H. Powers.
Lieut. Perry and servant.	Lieut. J. Cochrane.
Lieut. Draper.	Rev. Mr. Harris.
Lieut. Johnson.	E. D. Howard.
Lieut. Mott.	Mr. M. Brenan.
Lieut. Potter.	Capt. C. H. Campbell and servant.
Lieut. Langley.	
Mr. Pierson.	Capt. E. Douglas.
Lieut. Sanderson.	Capt. J. Flanagan.
Lieut. Bell.	Capt. Wiseman.
Lieut. Bagley.	Mrs. O. Howard.

Drs. McKibben and Scholl, Brigade Surgeons, in charge of sick and wounded.

John Stone, Co. I, 1st Mass.—diarrhœa.

J. L. Savage, Co. B, 7th Conn. Vols.—diarrhœa.

J. Weber, Co. D, 46th N. Y.—gunshot in hip.

J. Corran, Co. F, 3d R. I.—gunshot in thigh.

G. Sullivan, Co. E. 8th Me.—Hepatitis chronic.

G. Washbaugh, Co. G, 10th Penn.—gunshot in cranium.

J. G. Brooks, Co. I, N. Y. Eng.—febris, remittent.

E. D. Perry, Co. A, 8th Mich.—gunshot on foot.

J. L. Chase, Co. F, 3d N. H.—gunshot in thigh.

P. Welsh, Co. B, 28th Mass.—gunshot on thumb.

O. G. Andrews, Co. E, 8th Mich.—gunshot on forearm.

G. W. Jewell, Co. I, 8th Mich.—gunshot on forearm.

Corp. C. F. Cock, Co. F, 8th Mich.—gunshot on foot.

E. Snyder, Co. D, 47th Penn.—chronic diarrhœa.

L. Larignee, Co. B, 46th N. Y.—gunshot in face.

Wm. Burgess, Co. I, 3d N. H.—gunshot in chest.

R. P. Wales, Co. A, 7th Conn.—gunshot in arm and chest.

H. V. Simms, Co. F, 7th Conn.—gunshot in head.

R. McCullough, Co. I, 7th Conn.—gunshot in thigh.

M. Flynn, Co. H, 7th Conn.—gunshot in arm.

S. D. Chase, Co. C, 8th Me.—cachexia.

P. Arsinse, Co. I, 8th Mich.—shell wound in thigh.

J. R. Cross, Co. E, 8th Mich.—shell wound in arm.

J. Meurnart, Co. B, 46th N. Y.—gunshot in hip.

R. Irwin, Co. H, 7th Conn.—gunshot in thigh.

J. Duffy, Co. C, 3d N. H.—gunshot in hip.

R. Connor, Co. K, 8th Mich.—gunshot in leg.

Wm. Wilson, Co. G, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

J. Campbell, Co. H, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

G. Terrell, Co. K, 6th Conn.—injured in spine.

J. Barber, Co. E, 100th Penn.—shell wound in leg.

J. Lisherness, Co. B, 9th Maine—rheumatism.

C. G. Sawyer, Co. K, 8th Me.—febris remittent.

Wm. Turner, Co. I, 8th Mich.—gunshot in foot.

G. W. Parkhurst, Co. H, 3d N. H.—gunshot in leg.

W. Woods, Co. I, Engineers—feoris.

Wm. Cloffy, Co. A, 100th Penn.—gunshot in hand.

Sergt. J. White, Co. K, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in thigh.

E. Fisher, Co. H, 8th Mich.—gunshot in knee.

M. W. White, Co. C, 8th Maine—chronic hepatitis.

James Waldorf, Co. K, 76th Penn.—wound in arm.

Francis Ritchie, Co. D, 79th N. Y.—leg and foot.

J. Walter, Co. F, 46th N. Y.—leg and shoulder.

R. Hill, Co. B, 3d R. I.—gunshot in foot.

H. Flint, Co. G, 8th Mich.—gunshot in thigh.

M. Scanlan, Co. I, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in groin.

M. Martin, Co. I, 79th N. Y.—gunshot in shoulder.

W. Harlan, Co. E, 100th Penn.—gunshot in knee.

J. Cannon, Co. K, 28th Mass.—gunshot in thigh.

G. M. Lockwood, Co. K, 6th Conn.—injured in back.

Jas. Peton, Co. G, 9th Maine.

(Six nurses to the above.)

The Prize Brig